

**THIRD SUPPLEMENT TO THE GIBRALTAR
GAZETTE**

No. 3,727 of 30th July, 2009

B. 25/09

QUALIFICATIONS (RIGHT TO PRACTISE) ACT 2009

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BILL

FOR

AN ACT to transpose into the law of Gibraltar Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications as amended from time to time, and matters connected thereto.

ENACTED by the Legislature of Gibraltar.

Title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Qualifications (Right to Practise) Act 2009 and comes into operation on such day as the Minister may appoint by notice in the Gazette.

PART I

PRELIMINARY AND INTERPRETATION

Interpretation.

2.(1) In this Act, and unless the context otherwise requires—

“competent authority”–

- (a) in relation to Gibraltar means the person or persons appointed by the Minister by notice in the Gazette to execute the provisions of this Act and different persons may be appointed for different provisions; and

- (b) in relation to another EEA State, means the person or persons appointed by such other EEA States for the purposes of performing the functions required by the Directive ;

“Directive” means Directive 2005/36 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications as amended from time to time ;

“EEA State” shall be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of the European Communities Act and, with respect to matters relating to the application of this Act, Gibraltar shall be treated as a separate EEA State;

“EEA State of establishment” shall be construed in accordance with section 8;

“evidence of formal qualifications” means diplomas, certificates and other evidence issued by an authority in an EEA State designated pursuant to legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions of that EEA State and certifying successful completion of professional training obtained mainly in the EEA, and where the foregoing does not apply, evidence of formal qualifications referred to in subsection (3) is, for the purpose of this Act, evidence of formal qualifications;

“manager of an undertaking” means any person who, in an undertaking in the occupational field in question, has pursued an activity–

- (a) as a manager of an undertaking or a manager of a branch of an undertaking;
- (b) as a deputy to the proprietor or the manager of an undertaking where that post involves responsibility equivalent to that of the proprietor or manager represented; or
- (c) in a managerial post with duties of a commercial or technical nature and with responsibility for one or more departments of the undertaking.

“Minister” means the Chief Minister or such other Minister as the Chief Minister may appoint by notice in the Gazette, and different

Ministers may be appointed for different provisions and different purposes;

“professional experience” means the actual and lawful pursuit of the profession concerned in an EEA State;

“professional qualifications” means a qualification attested by evidence of formal qualifications, an attestation of competence referred to in this Act or professional experience;

“regulated education and training” means any training which is specifically geared to the pursuit of a given profession and which comprises a course or courses complemented, where appropriate, by professional training, or probationary or professional practice as determined monitored or approved under the laws, regulations or administrative provisions of the EEA State concerned;

“regulated profession” means—

(a) a professional activity or group of professional activities—

- (i) access to which;
- (ii) the pursuit of which; or
- (iii) one of the modes of pursuit of which,

is subject, directly or indirectly, and by virtue of Gibraltar law, to the possession of specific professional qualifications; or

(b) a profession where the use of a title is limited by Gibraltar law to holders of a given qualification,

and where paragraphs (a) and (b) of this definition do not apply, a profession referred to in subsection (2) is, for the purpose of this Act, a regulated profession;

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a profession practised by the members of an association or organisation listed in Schedule 1 shall be treated as a regulated profession.

(3) Evidence of formal qualifications issued by a non-EEA State shall be regarded as evidence of formal qualifications within the meaning of this Act where the holder has three years professional experience in the profession concerned in an EEA State and that evidence of formal qualifications has been certified to that effect by the competent authority of that EEA State or, in the case of Gibraltar, by the Minister pursuant to regulations adopted under section 6(3).

Professional organisations.

3.(1) The Minister may designate by Order in the Gazette associations and organisations for the purposes of Schedule 1, that comply with the provisions of this section.

(2) The Minister may designate an association or organisation pursuant to subsection (1) where that association or organisation—

- (a) promotes and maintains a high standard in the professional field concerned;
- (b) awards evidence of formal qualifications to their members;
- (c) ensures that their members respect the rules of professional conduct which they prescribe; and
- (d) confers on members the right to use a title or designatory letters or to benefit from a status corresponding to those formal qualifications.

(3) On each occasion that the Minister makes an Order under subsection (1), he shall ensure the European Commission is informed thereof.

Adaptation periods.

4.(1) In this Act, “adaptation period” means the pursuit of a regulated profession in the host EEA State under the responsibility of a qualified member of that profession accompanied, at the discretion of the competent authority, by such further training as the competent authority may consider appropriate.

(2) The period of supervised practice referred to in subsection (1) is to be the subject of an assessment by the competent authority.

(3) Specific provisions governing–

- (a) the adaptation period referred to in this section and its assessment as well as the status of a migrant under supervision; and
- (b) the status enjoyed in Gibraltar by the person undergoing the period of supervised practice, in particular in the matter of right of residence as well as obligations, social rights and benefits, allowances and remuneration,

shall be–

- (i) such as is in force immediately prior to the coming into operation of this Act; or
- (ii) such as the Minister may provide by regulations made under this Act.

Aptitude tests.

5.(1) In this Act, “aptitude test” means a test limited to the professional knowledge of the applicant, made by the competent authority with the aim of assessing the ability of the applicant to pursue a regulated profession in Gibraltar.

(2) Prior to carrying out the test referred to in subsection (1), the competent authority shall draw up a list of subjects which, on the basis of a comparison of the education and training required in Gibraltar and that received by the applicant, are not covered by the diploma or other evidence of formal qualifications possessed by the applicant.

(3) The aptitude test referred to in subsection (1) must–

- (a) take account of the fact that the applicant is a qualified professional in the home EEA State or the EEA State from which he comes;
- (b) cover subjects to be selected from those on the list referred to in subsection (2), knowledge of which is essential in order to be able to pursue the profession in Gibraltar, and may also

include knowledge of the professional rules applicable to the activities in question in Gibraltar.

(4) Specific provisions governing—

- (a) the detailed application of the aptitude test; and
- (b) the status enjoyed in Gibraltar by the applicant who wishes to prepare himself for the aptitude test,

shall be—

- (i) such as is in force immediately prior to the coming into operation of this Act governing such matters; or
- (ii) such as the Minister may provide by regulations made under this Act.

Scope.

6.(1) This Act establishes rules according to which professional qualifications obtained in one or more EEA States and which allow the holder of the said qualifications to pursue a profession there falling within the ambit of this Act, may enable access to and pursuit of that profession in Gibraltar.

(2) This Act applies to all nationals of an EEA State having obtained their professional qualifications in an EEA State other than Gibraltar and wishing to pursue a regulated profession falling within the ambit of this Act in Gibraltar, on either a self-employed or employed basis.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Minister may, by regulations, permit EEA State nationals in possession of evidence of professional qualifications not obtained in an EEA State to pursue a regulated profession falling within the ambit of this Act in Gibraltar.

Effects of recognition.

7.(1) The recognition of professional qualifications pursuant to this Act allows the beneficiary to gain access in Gibraltar to the same profession as that for which the holder of the qualification is qualified in the EEA State in which he obtained that qualification, and to pursue it in Gibraltar under the

same conditions as those persons directly qualified to practice that profession in Gibraltar.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the profession which an applicant wishes to pursue in Gibraltar is the same as that for which he is qualified in his home EEA State where the activities covered by that qualification are comparable.

PART II

FREE PROVISION OF SERVICES

Principle of the free provision of services.

8.(1) A person shall not be restricted from pursuing in Gibraltar on a temporary and occasional basis a profession falling within the ambit of this Act for any reason relating to his professional qualifications where the following conditions are satisfied—

- (a) the person is legally established in an EEA State for the purpose of pursuing the same profession in that State (hereinafter referred to as the EEA State of establishment); and
- (b) where the person moves to Gibraltar, if he has pursued that profession in the EEA State of establishment for at least two years during the ten years preceding the provision of services in Gibraltar, when the profession is not regulated in the EEA State of establishment.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1)—

- (a) the temporary and occasional nature of the provision of services shall be assessed by the competent authority on a case by case basis, in particular in relation to its duration, its frequency, its regularity and its continuity;
- (b) the condition of two years set out in paragraph (b) of subsection (1) shall not apply when either the profession or the education and training leading to the profession is regulated.

(3) The provisions of this Part shall apply where the person referred to in subsection (1) moves to Gibraltar to pursue, on a temporary and occasional basis, the profession referred to in subsection (1).

(4) That person shall be subject to all rules in Gibraltar relating to—

- (a) professional conduct, professional qualifications, the definition of the profession, the use of titles and serious professional malpractice which is directly and specifically linked to consumer protection and safety ; and
- (b) disciplinary action,

which are applicable in Gibraltar to professionals who pursue the same profession in Gibraltar.

Exemptions.

9.(1) Pursuant to section 8, persons established in another EEA State and to which this Part applies are exempt from the provisions of this Act and of any other relevant enactment relating to his profession, concerning—

- (a) authorisation by, registration with, or membership of, a professional organisation or body; and
- (b) registration with any public body charged by law with settling accounts with insurers relating to activities pursued for the benefit of insured persons.

(2) In order to facilitate the application of disciplinary rules in force in Gibraltar, where registration with, or membership of, a professional organisation or statutory body is required by law, persons to which this section applies shall have automatic temporary registration with such a professional organisation or statutory body, provided that such registration or membership does not delay or complicate in any way the provision of services and does not entail any additional costs for the service provider.

(3) Where subsection (2) applies, a copy of the declaration and, where applicable, of the renewal referred to in section 10(1), accompanied, where necessary, by a copy of the documents referred to in section 10(2) shall be sent by the competent authority to the relevant professional organisation or statutory body, and this shall constitute automatic temporary registration for this purpose.

(4) Where this section applies, a person who has been temporarily registered pursuant to subsection (2) shall inform prior to such registration or, in an urgent case, afterwards, the professional organisation or statutory body referred to of the services which he has provided.

Declaration to be made in advance, where a person to whom this Part applies moves to Gibraltar.

10.(1) Where a person to whom this Part applies first moves from an EEA State to Gibraltar in order to provide services—

- (a) he shall inform the competent authority in Gibraltar in a written declaration to be made in advance including details of the insurance cover or other means of personal or collective protection with regard to professional liability. The service provider may supply the declaration by any means;
- (b) he shall renew such declaration once a year where he intends to provide temporary or occasional services in Gibraltar during that year.

(2) Where a person first provides services to which this Act applies or if there is a material change in the situation substantiated by the documents, the declaration referred to in subsection (1) must be accompanied by the following documents—

- (a) evidence of nationality;
- (b) an attestation certifying that the holder is legally established in an EEA State for the purpose of pursuing the activities concerned and that he is not prohibited from practising, even temporarily, at the moment of delivering the attestation;
- (c) evidence of professional qualifications; and
- (d) for cases referred to in section 8 (1) (b), evidence that he has pursued the activity concerned for at least two years during the previous ten years.

(3) Services pursuant to this section shall be provided by a person—

- (a) under the professional title of his EEA State of establishment in so far as such a title exists in that EEA State for the professional activity in question, and indicated in the official language or one of the official languages of that EEA State in such a way as to avoid any confusion with the professional title in Gibraltar;
 - (b) where no such professional title exists in the EEA State of establishment, by indicating his formal qualification in the official language or one of the official languages of the EEA State of establishment;
 - (c) by way of exception, under the professional title lawfully in use in Gibraltar in the case of architects, doctors with basic training, specialised doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners, specialised dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives and pharmacists.
- (4)
- (a) Where a person, to whom this Act applies, possesses qualifications which do not benefit from automatic recognition under this Act first proposes to provide services, the competent authority may check the professional qualifications of the service provider prior to the first provision of services, but only where the purpose of the check is to avoid serious damage to the health or safety of the service recipient due to a lack of professional qualification of the service provider and where this does not go beyond what is necessary for that purpose.
 - (b) Within a maximum of one month of receipt of the declaration and accompanying documents, the competent authority shall endeavour to inform the service provider either of its decision not to check his qualifications or of the outcome of such check. Where there is a difficulty which would result in delay, the competent authority shall notify the service provider within the first month of the reason for the delay and the timescale for a decision, which must be finalised within the second month of receipt of completed documentation.
 - (c) Where there is a substantial difference between the professional qualifications of the service provider and the

training required in Gibraltar, to the extent that that difference is such as to be harmful to public health or safety, the competent authority shall give the service provider the opportunity to show, in particular by means of an aptitude test, that he has acquired the knowledge or competence lacking. In any case, it must be possible to provide the service within one month of a decision being taken in accordance with the previous subparagraph.

- (d) In the absence of a reaction of the competent authority within the deadlines set in the previous subparagraphs, the service may be provided.
- (e) In cases where qualifications have been verified under this paragraph, the service shall be provided under the professional title lawfully in use in Gibraltar.

Administrative cooperation.

11.(1) The competent authority in Gibraltar may ask the competent authority of the service provider's EEA State of establishment to provide, for each provision of service, any information relevant to the legality of that service provider's establishment and his good conduct, as well as the absence of any disciplinary or criminal sanctions of a professional nature.

(2) Where the competent authority of another EEA State seeks information of the type referred to in subsection (1) from the competent authority in Gibraltar, the competent authority in Gibraltar shall provide that information in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(3) The competent authority in Gibraltar shall ensure the exchange of all information necessary for complaints by a recipient of a service against a service provider to be correctly pursued, and shall inform the recipient of the outcome of the complaint.

Information to be given to the recipients of the service.

12. Where a service is provided under the professional title of the EEA State of establishment or under the formal qualification of the service provider, in addition to any other requirements relating to information contained in this Act, the competent authority of Gibraltar may require the service provider to

furnish the recipient of the service with any or all of the following information–

- (a) if the service provider is registered in a commercial register or similar public register, the register in which he is registered, his registration number, or equivalent means of identification contained in that register;
- (b) if the activity is subject to authorisation under the the EEA State of establishment, the name and address of the competent supervisory authority in that State;
- (c) any professional association or similar body with which the service provider is registered;
- (d) the professional title or, where no such title exists, the formal qualification of the service provider and the EEA State in which it was awarded;
- (e) details of any insurance cover or other means of personal or collective protection with regard to professional liability.

PART III

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT

Scope.

13. This section, and sections 14 to 18 apply to all professions which are not covered by the remaining provisions this Part, and in the following cases in which the applicant, for specific and exceptional reasons, does not satisfy the conditions laid down in those remaining provisions–

- (a) for activities listed in Schedule 5, when the migrant does not meet the requirements set out in sections 20, 21 and 22 ;
- (b) for doctors with basic training, specialised doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners, specialised dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives, pharmacists and architects, when the migrant does not meet the requirements of effective and lawful professional practice referred to in sections 25, 30, 36, 41, 43, 47 and 54;

- (c) for architects, when the migrant holds evidence of formal qualifications not listed in Schedule 3, Point 5.7;
- (d) without prejudice to sections 23(1), 25 and 30, for doctors, nurses, dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives, pharmacists and architects holding evidence of formal qualifications as a specialist who must have taken part in the training leading to the possession of a title listed in Schedule 3, points 5.1.1, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.5.2, 5.6.2 and 5.7.1, and solely for the purpose of the recognition of the relevant specialty;
- (e) for nurses responsible for general care and specialized nurses holding evidence of formal qualifications as a specialist who have taken part in the training leading to the possession of a title listed in Schedule 3, point 5.2.2, when the migrant seeks recognition in Gibraltar in circumstances where the relevant professional activities are pursued by specialised nurses without training as general care nurse;
- (f) for specialised nurses without training as general care nurse, when the migrant seeks recognition in Gibraltar in circumstances where the relevant professional activities are pursued by nurses responsible for general care, specialised nurses without training as general care nurse or specialised nurses holding evidence of formal qualifications as a specialist who have taken part in the training leading to the possession of the titles listed in Schedule 3, point 5.22;
- (g) for migrants meeting the requirements of section 2(3).

Levels of qualification.

14. For the purpose of applying section 16, the professional qualifications are grouped under the following levels as described below–

- (a) an attestation of competence issued by a competent authority in the home EEA State of the applicant on the basis of–
 - (i) a training course not forming part of a certificate or diploma within the meaning of paragraphs (b), (c), (d)

or (e), or a specific examination without prior training, or full-time pursuit of the profession in an EEA State for three consecutive years or for an equivalent duration on a part-time basis during the previous 10 years; or

- (ii) general primary or secondary education, attesting that the holder has acquired general knowledge;
- (b) a certificate attesting to a successful completion of a secondary course—
- (i) general in character, supplemented by a course of study or professional training other than those referred to in paragraph (c) or by the probationary or professional practice required in addition to that course; or
 - (ii) technical or professional in character, supplemented where appropriate by a course of study or professional training as referred to in sub-paragraph (i), or by the probationary or professional practice required in addition to that course;
- (c) a diploma certifying successful completion of—
- (i) training at post-secondary level other than that referred to in paragraphs (d) and (e) of a duration of at least one year or of an equivalent duration on a part-time basis, one of the conditions of entry of which is, as a general rule, the successful completion of the secondary course required to obtain entry to university or higher education or the completion of equivalent school education of the second secondary level, as well as the professional training which may be required in addition to that post-secondary course; or
 - (ii) in the case of a regulated profession, training with a special structure, included in Schedule 2, equivalent to the level of training provided for under sub-paragraph (i), which provides a comparable

professional standard and which prepares the trainee for a comparable level of responsibilities and functions;

- (d) a diploma certifying successful completion of training at post-secondary level of at least three and not more than four years' duration, or of an equivalent duration on a part-time basis, at a university or establishment of higher education or another establishment providing the same level of training, as well as the professional training which may be required in addition to that post-secondary course;
- (e) a diploma certifying that the holder has successfully completed a post-secondary course of at least four years' duration, or of an equivalent duration on a part-time basis, at a university or establishment of higher education or another establishment of equivalent level and, where appropriate, that he has successfully completed the professional training required in addition to the post-secondary course.

Equal treatment of qualifications.

15.(1) Any evidence of formal qualifications or set of evidence of formal qualifications issued by a competent authority in an EEA State, certifying successful completion of training in the EEA which is recognised by that EEA State as being of an equivalent level and which confers on the holder the same rights of access to or pursuit of a profession or prepares for the pursuit of that profession, shall be treated by the competent authority as evidence of formal qualifications of the type covered by section 14, including the level in question.

(2) Any professional qualification which, although not satisfying the requirements contained in the legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions in force in the home EEA State of the service provider for access to or the pursuit of a profession, confers on the holder acquired rights by virtue of these provisions, shall also be treated by the competent authority as such evidence of formal qualifications under the same conditions as set out in subsection (1), in particular where—

- (a) the home EEA State of the service provider raises the level of training required for admission to a profession and for its exercise; and

- (b) an individual who has undergone former training, which does not meet the requirements of the new qualification, benefits from acquired rights by virtue of national legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions; in such case this former training is considered by the competent authority, for the purposes of the application of section 16, as corresponding to the level of the new training.

Conditions for recognition.

16.(1) Where access to or pursuit of a regulated profession in Gibraltar is contingent upon possession of specific professional qualifications, the competent authority shall permit access to and pursuit of that profession, under the same conditions as apply to British nationals resident in Gibraltar, to applicants possessing the attestation of competence or evidence of formal qualifications required by another EEA State in order to gain access to and pursue that profession in Gibraltar.

(2) Attestations of competence or evidence of formal qualifications shall satisfy the following conditions—

- (a) they shall have been issued by a competent authority in an EEA State;
- (b) they shall attest a level of professional qualification at least equivalent to the level immediately prior to that which is required in Gibraltar, as set out in section 14.

(3) Access to and pursuit of the profession, as described in subsections (1) and (2), shall also be granted to applicants who have pursued the profession referred to in those subsections on a full-time basis for two years during the previous ten years in another EEA State which does not regulate that profession, providing they possess one or more attestations of competence or documents providing evidence of formal qualifications.

(4) Attestations of competence and evidence of formal qualifications shall satisfy the following conditions—

- (a) they shall have been issued by a competent authority in an EEA State;

- (b) they shall attest a level of professional qualification at least equivalent to the level immediately prior to that which is required in Gibraltar, as set out in section 14;
- (c) they shall attest that the holder has been prepared for the pursuit of the profession in question.

(5) The two years' professional experience referred to in subsection (3) may not, however, be required if the evidence of formal qualifications which the applicant possesses certifies regulated education and training within the meaning of this Act at the levels of qualifications described in section 14, paragraphs (b), (c), (d) or (e). The regulated education and training listed in Schedule 7 shall be considered by the competent authority as such regulated education and training at the level described in section 14(c).

(6) By way of derogation from subsections (2)(b) and (4)(b), the competent authority shall permit access and pursuit of a regulated profession in Gibraltar where access to that profession is contingent upon possession of a qualification certifying successful completion of higher or university education of four years' duration, and where the applicant possesses a qualification referred to in section 14(c).

Compensation measures.

17.(1) Section 16 does not preclude the competent authority from requiring the applicant to complete an adaptation period of up to three years or to take an aptitude test where—

- (a) the duration of the training of which he provides evidence under the terms of section 16 is at least one year shorter than that required in Gibraltar;
- (b) the training he has received covers substantially different matters than those covered by the evidence of formal qualifications required in Gibraltar;
- (c) the regulated profession in Gibraltar comprises one or more regulated professional activities which do not exist in the corresponding profession in the applicant's home EEA State, and that difference consists in specific training which is required in Gibraltar and which covers substantially different

matters from those covered by the applicant's attestation of competence or evidence of formal qualifications.

(2) Where—

- (a) the competent authority makes use of the option provided for in subsection (1), it must offer the applicant the choice between an adaptation period and an aptitude test;
- (b) the Minister makes regulations, with respect to a given profession, to the effect that it is necessary to derogate from the requirement that the competent authority give an applicant a choice between an adaptation period and an aptitude test, he shall ensure the European Commission and other EEA States are notified in advance and that they are provided sufficient justification for the derogation;
- (c) the Commission informs the Minister within 3 months of being notified under paragraph (b) that the derogation referred to in that paragraph is inappropriate or that it is not in accordance with Community law, the Minister shall refrain from taking the envisaged measure. In the absence of a response from the Commission within 3 months of the notification referred to in paragraph (b), the derogation may be applied.

(3) By way of derogation from the principle of the right of the applicant to choose between an adaptation period or an aptitude test as laid down in subsection (2), for professions whose pursuit requires precise knowledge of Gibraltar law and in respect of which the provision of advice or assistance concerning Gibraltar law is an essential and constant aspect of the professional activity, the competent authority may stipulate either an adaptation period or an aptitude test.

(4) Subsection (3) applies, in particular, to the following cases—

- (a) the cases covered by section 13(a), when the migrant envisages pursuing professional activities in a self-employed capacity or as a manager of an undertaking which require the knowledge and the application of Gibraltar law subject to the principle of equal treatment with British nationals resident in Gibraltar;
- (b) the cases covered by section 13(b);

- (c) the cases covered by section 13 (c);
- (d) the cases covered by section 13(d) concerning doctors and dental practitioners;
- (e) the cases covered by section 13(f) when the migrant seeks recognition in Gibraltar in circumstances where the relevant professional activities are pursued by nurses responsible for general care or specialised nurses holding evidence of formal qualifications as a specialist who have taken part in the training leading to the possession of the titles listed in Schedule 3, Point 5.2.2;
- (f) in the cases covered by section 13(g).

(5) For the purpose of applying subsection (1)(b) and (c), “substantially different matters” means matters of which knowledge is essential for pursuing the profession and with regard to which the training received by the migrant shows important differences in terms of duration or content from the training required for the pursuit of the profession in Gibraltar.

(6) Subsection (1) shall be applied by the competent authority with due regard to the principle of proportionality. In particular, where the competent authority intends to require the applicant to complete an adaptation period or take an aptitude test, it must first ascertain whether the knowledge acquired by the applicant in the course of his professional experience in an EEA State or in a third country, is of a nature to cover, in full or in part, the substantial difference referred to in subsection (5).

Waiving of compensation measures on the basis of common platforms.

18.(1) For the purpose of this section, the term “common platforms” means is a set of criteria of professional qualifications suitable for compensating for substantial differences identified between the training requirements existing in the various EEA States for a given profession. This identification is to be achieved by comparison between, the duration and contents of the training in at least two thirds of the EEA States, including all EEA States which regulate this profession. The differences in the contents of the training may result from substantial differences in the scope of the professional activities.

(2) Common platforms as defined in subsection (1) may be submitted to the European Commission by the Minister or by professional associations or organisations which are representative in Gibraltar.

(3) Where an applicant's professional qualifications satisfy the criteria established in any measure adopted by the European Commission following submissions made to it for the adoption of a common platform, the competent authority shall waive the application of compensation measures under section 17.

(4) Subsection (1) to (3) shall not affect the right of the Gibraltar Parliament to decide the professional qualifications required for the pursuit of professions in Gibraltar as well as the contents and the organisation of the systems of education and professional training.

(5) Where the Minister considers that the criteria established in a measure adopted by the European Commission referred to in subsection (3), no longer offer adequate guarantees with regard to professional qualifications, he shall ensure that the Commission is informed accordingly.

Requirements regarding professional experience.

19. Where access to or pursuit in Gibraltar of one of the activities listed in Schedule 5 is contingent upon possession of general, commercial or professional knowledge and aptitudes, the previous pursuit of the activity in another EEA State in accordance with sections 20 to 22 shall constitute sufficient evidence of such knowledge and aptitudes.

Activities referred to in list I of Schedule 5.

20.(1) For the activities in list I of Schedule 5, the activity in question must have been previously pursued—

- (a) for six consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking;
- (b) for three consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, where the beneficiary proves that he has received previous training of at least three years for the activity in question, evidenced by a certificate recognised by the competent authority to be fully valid;

- (c) for four consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, where the beneficiary can prove that he has received, for the activity in question, previous training of at least two years' duration, attested by a certificate recognised by the competent authority to be fully valid;
- (d) for three consecutive years on a self-employed basis, if the beneficiary can prove that he has pursued the activity in question on an employed basis for at least five years; or
- (e) for five consecutive years in an executive position, of which at least three years involved technical duties and responsibility for at least one department of the company, if the beneficiary can prove that he has received, for the activity in question, previous training of at least three years' duration, as attested by a certificate recognised by the competent authority to be fully valid.

(2) In the application of subsection (1)(a) and (d), the activity must not have finished more than ten years before the date on which the complete application was submitted by the person concerned to the competent authority.

(3) Subsection (1)(e) shall not apply to activities in Group ex 855, hair-dressing establishments, of the ISIC Nomenclature.

Activities referred to in list II of Schedule 5.

21.(1) For the activities in list II of Schedule 5, the activity in question must have been previously pursued—

- (a) for five consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking;
- (b) for three consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, where the beneficiary proves that he has received previous training of at least three years for the activity in question, evidenced by a certificate recognised by the competent authority to be fully valid;
- (c) for four consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, where the beneficiary can prove

that he has received, for the activity in question, previous training of at least two years' duration, attested by a certificate recognised by the competent authority to be fully valid;

- (d) for three consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, if the beneficiary can prove that he has pursued the activity in question on an employed basis for at least five years;
- (e) for five consecutive years on an employed basis, if the beneficiary can prove that he has received, for the activity in question, previous training of at least three years' duration, as attested by a certificate recognised by the competent authority to be fully valid; or
- (f) for six consecutive years on an employed basis, if the beneficiary can prove that he has received previous training in the activity in question of at least two years' duration, as attested by a certificate recognised by the competent authority body to be fully valid.

(2) In the application of subsection (1)(a) and (d), the activity must not have finished more than ten years before the date on which the complete application was submitted by the person concerned to the competent authority.

Activities referred to in list III of Schedule 5.

22.(1) For the activities in list III of Schedule 5, the activity in question must have been previously pursued—

- (a) for three consecutive years, either on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking;
- (b) for two consecutive years, either on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, if the beneficiary can prove that he has received previous training for the activity in question, as attested by a certificate recognised by the competent authority to be fully valid;
- (c) for two consecutive years, either on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, if the beneficiary can prove that

he has pursued the activity in question on an employed basis for at least three years; or

- (d) for three consecutive years, on an employed basis, if the beneficiary can prove that he has received previous training for the activity in question, as attested by a certificate recognised by the competent authority to be fully valid.

(2) In the application of subsection (1)(a) and (c), the activity must not have finished more than ten years before the date on which the complete application was submitted by the person concerned to the competent authority.

Principle of automatic recognition.

23.(1)

- (a) The competent authority shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications as doctor giving access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training and specialised doctor, as nurse responsible for general care, as dental practitioner, as specialised dental practitioner, as veterinary surgeon, as pharmacist and as architect, as listed in Schedule 3, points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.6.2 and 5.7.1 respectively, which satisfy the minimum training conditions referred to in sections 27, 28, 34, 38, 39, 42, 49 and 51 respectively and shall, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities, give such evidence the same effect in Gibraltar as the evidence of formal qualifications which is required for the direct pursuit of those professions in Gibraltar.
- (b) The evidence of formal qualifications referred to in paragraph (a) must be issued by the competent authorities in the EEA States and accompanied, where appropriate, by the certificates listed in Schedule 3, paragraphs 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.6.2 and 5.7.1 respectively.
- (c) The provisions of subparagraphs (a) and (b) do not affect any acquired rights referred to in this Act.

(2) The competent authority shall recognise, for the purpose of pursuing general medical practice, evidence of formal qualifications listed in Schedule 3, point 5.1.4 and issued to nationals of an EEA State by another EEA State in accordance with the minimum training conditions laid down in section 31. However, nothing in this subsection affects any acquired rights referred to in this Act.

(3) The competent authority shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife, awarded to nationals of an EEA State by another EEA State, listed in Schedule 3, point 5.5.2–

- (a) which complies with the minimum training conditions referred to in section 44; and
- (b) satisfies the criteria set out in section 45,

and shall, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities, give such evidence the same effect in Gibraltar as the evidence of formal qualifications which it itself issues. However, nothing in this subsection affects any acquired rights referred to in this Act.

(4) The competent authority shall not be obliged to give effect to evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.6.2, for the setting up of new pharmacies open to the public. For the purposes of this subsection, pharmacies which have been open for less than three years shall also be considered as new pharmacies.

(5) Evidence of formal qualifications as an architect referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.7.1, which is subject to automatic recognition pursuant to subsection (1), shall be evidence of completion of a course of training which begun not earlier than during the reference academic year referred to in that Schedule.

(6) The competent authority shall ensure that access to and pursuit of the professional activities of doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives and pharmacists are subject to possession of evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.4, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.6.2 respectively, attesting that the person concerned has acquired, over the duration of his training, and where appropriate, the knowledge and skills referred to in sections 27, 34, 38(3), 42, 44 and 49.

(7) The Minister shall ensure the European Commission is notified of the steps taken by the competent authority with regard to the issuing of evidence of formal qualifications. In addition, for evidence of formal qualifications in the area concerning architects, this notification shall be addressed to the other EEA States.

Common provisions on training.

24. With regard to the training referred to in sections 27, 28, 31, 34, 38, 39, 42, 44, 49 and 51–

- (a) the competent authority may authorise part-time training under conditions that it shall lay down in such manner as ensures that the overall duration, level and quality of such training is not lower than that of continuous full-time training;
- (b) the competent authority shall ensure that continuing education and training is pursued by persons who have completed their studies to enable such persons to keep abreast of professional developments to the extent necessary to maintain safe and effective practice.

Acquired rights.

25.(1) Without prejudice to the acquired rights specific to the professions concerned, in cases where the evidence of the following formal qualifications, that is to say–

- (a) as doctor giving access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training and specialised doctor;
- (b) as nurse responsible for general care;
- (c) as dental practitioner;
- (d) as specialised dental practitioner;
- (e) as veterinary surgeon;
- (f) as midwife; and
- (g) as pharmacist,

held by EEA States nationals does not satisfy all the training requirements referred to in sections 27, 28, 34, 38, 39, 42, 44 and 49, the competent authority shall recognise as sufficient proof evidence of formal qualifications issued by those EEA States insofar as such evidence—

- (i) attests successful completion of training which began before the reference dates laid down in Schedule 3, points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.6.2; and
- (ii) is accompanied by a certificate stating that the holders have been effectively and lawfully engaged in the activities in question for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate.

(2) Subsection (1) applies in respect of evidence of formal qualifications as doctor giving access to the following professional activities, that is to say—

- (a) doctor with basic training;
- (b) specialised doctor;
- (c) nurse responsible for general care;
- (d) dental practitioner;
- (e) specialised dental practitioner;
- (f) veterinary surgeon;
- (g) midwife; and
- (h) pharmacist,

obtained in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic, which does not satisfy all the minimum training requirements laid down in sections 27, 28, 34, 38, 39, 42, 44 and 49 if such evidence—

- (i) certifies successful completion of training which began before 3 October 1990 for doctors with basic training, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners with basic training, specialised dental

practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives and pharmacists and before 3 April 1992 for specialised doctors; and

- (ii) confers on the holder the right to pursue professional activities throughout German territory under the same conditions as evidence of formal qualifications issued by the competent German authorities referred to in Schedule 3, points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.6.2.

(3) The competent authority shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications as doctor giving access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training and specialised doctor, as nurse responsible for general care, as veterinary surgeon, as midwife, as pharmacist and as architect—

- (a) held by nationals of EEA States and issued by the former Czechoslovakia, or whose training commenced, for the Czech Republic and Slovakia, before 1 January 1993;
- (b) in respect of which, the authorities of either of the two aforementioned EEA States attest that such evidence of formal qualifications has the same legal validity within their territory as the evidence of formal qualifications which they issue and, with respect to architects, as the evidence of formal qualifications specified for those EEA States in Schedule 6, point 6 as regards access to the professional activities of—
 - (i) doctor with basic training, specialised doctor, nurse responsible for general care, veterinary surgeon, midwife and pharmacist with respect to the activities referred to in section 50 and the pursuit of such activities; and
 - (ii) architects, with respect to the activities referred to in section 53 and the pursuit of such activities; and
- (c) accompanied by a certificate issued by those same authorities stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question within their territory for at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

(4) The competent authority shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications as doctor giving access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training and specialised doctor, as nurse responsible for general care, as dental practitioner, as specialised dental practitioner, as veterinary surgeon, as midwife, as pharmacist and as architect-

- (a) held by nationals of the EEA States and issued by the former Soviet Union, or whose training commenced for Estonia, before 20 August 1991, for Latvia, before 21 August 1991 and for Lithuania, before 11 March 1990, where the authorities of any of the three aforementioned EEA States ;
- (b) in respect of which, the authorities of either of the three aforementioned EEA States attest that such evidence has the same legal validity within their territory as the evidence which they issue and, with respect to architects, as the evidence of formal qualifications specified for those EEA States in Schedule 6, point 6 as regards access to the professional activities of–
 - (i) doctor with basic training, specialised doctor, nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, specialised dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, midwife and pharmacist with respect to the activities referred to in section 50 and the pursuit of such activities; and
 - (ii) architects, with respect to the activities referred to in section 53 and the pursuit of such activities; and
- (c) accompanied by a certificate issued by those same authorities stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question within their territory for at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

(5) With regard to evidence of formal qualifications as veterinary surgeons issued by the former Soviet Union or in respect of which training commenced, for Estonia, before 20 August 1991, the attestation referred to in the preceding subsection must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Estonian authorities stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully

been engaged in the activities in question within their territory for at least five consecutive years during the seven years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

(6) The competent authority shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications as doctor giving access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training and specialised doctor, as nurse responsible for general care, as dental practitioner, as specialised dental practitioner, as veterinary surgeon, as midwife, as pharmacist and as architect—

- (a) held by nationals of the EEA States and issued by the former Yugoslavia, or whose training commenced, for Slovenia, before 25 June 1991;
- (b) in respect of which, the authorities of the aforementioned EEA State attest that such evidence has the same legal validity within their territory as the evidence which they issue and, with respect to architects, as the evidence of formal qualifications specified for that EEA State in Schedule 6, point 6 as regards access to the professional activities of—
 - (i) doctor with basic training, specialised doctor, nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, specialised dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, midwife and pharmacist with respect to the activities referred to in section 50 and the pursuit of such activities; and
 - (ii) architects, with respect to the activities referred to in section 53 and the pursuit of such activities; and
- (c) accompanied by a certificate issued by the Slovenian authorities stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question within their territory for at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

(7) The competent authority shall recognise as sufficient proof for nationals of EEA States whose evidence of formal qualifications as a doctor, nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, midwife and pharmacist does not correspond to the titles given for that EEA State in

Schedule 3, points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.6.2–

- (a) evidence of formal qualifications issued by those EEA States;
- (b) accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authorities or bodies stating that the evidence of formal qualifications certifies successful completion of training in accordance with sections 27, 28, 31, 34, 38, 39, 42, 44 and 49 respectively and is treated by the EEA State which issued it in the same way as the qualifications whose titles are listed in Schedule 3, points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.6.2.

Specific circumstances.

26. The holders of the Bulgarian qualification of “(feldsher)” awarded in Bulgaria before 31 December 1999 are not entitled to obtain professional recognition in other EEA States as doctors of medicine nor as nurses responsible for general care under this Act.

Medical practice

Basic medical training for doctors.

27.(1) Admission by the competent authority to basic medical training for doctors shall be contingent upon possession of a diploma or certificate providing access, for the studies in question, to universities.

(2) Basic medical training for doctors shall comprise a total of at least six years of study or 5,500 hours of theoretical and practical training provided by, or under the supervision of, a university, but for persons who began their studies before 1 January 1972, the course of training may comprise six months of full-time practical training at university level under the supervision of the competent authority.

(3) Basic medical training for doctors shall provide an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills–

- (a) adequate knowledge of the sciences on which medicine is based and a good understanding of the scientific methods including the principles of measuring biological functions, the

evaluation of scientifically established facts and the analysis of data;

- (b) sufficient understanding of the structure, functions and behaviour of healthy and sick persons, as well as relations between the state of health and physical and social surroundings of the human being;
- (c) adequate knowledge of clinical disciplines and practices, providing him with a coherent picture of mental and physical diseases, of medicine from the points of view of prophylaxis, diagnosis and therapy and of human reproduction;
- (d) suitable clinical experience in hospitals under appropriate supervision.

Specialist medical training.

28.(1) Admission by the competent authority to specialist medical training shall be contingent upon completion and validation of six years of study as part of a training programme referred to in section 27 in the course of which the trainee has acquired the relevant knowledge of basic medicine.

(2) Specialist medical training–

- (a) shall comprise theoretical and practical training at a university or medical teaching hospital or, where appropriate, a medical care establishment approved for that purpose by the competent authority, or the competent authority of an EEA State;
- (b) shall have, as respects specialist medical training courses referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.3, a minimum duration of not less than the duration provided for in that point;
- (c) shall be the subject of training under the supervision of the competent authority, or the competent authority of an EEA State,

and shall include personal participation of the trainee specialised doctor in the activity and responsibilities entailed by the services in question.

(3) Specialist medical training to which this section applies–

- (a) shall be given on a full-time basis at specific establishments which are recognised by the competent authority, or the competent authority of an EEA State;
- (b) shall entail participation in the full range of medical activities of the department where the training is given, including duty on call, in such a way that the trainee specialist devotes all his professional activity to his practical and theoretical training throughout the entire working week and throughout the year, in accordance with the procedures laid down by the competent authorities and, accordingly, such posts shall be subject to remuneration.

(4) The competent authority shall make the issuance of evidence of specialist medical training contingent upon possession of evidence of basic medical training referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.1.

Types of specialist medical training.

29. Evidence of formal qualifications as a specialised doctor referred to in section 23 is such evidence as may be awarded by the competent authorities or bodies referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.2 as corresponds, for the specialised training in question, to the titles in use in the various EEA States and referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.3.

Acquired rights specific to specialised doctors.

30.(1) The competent authority may require of specialised doctors whose part-time specialist medical training was governed by legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions in force as of 20 June 1975 and who began their specialist training no later than 31 December 1983 that their evidence of formal qualifications be accompanied by a certificate stating that they have been effectively and lawfully engaged in the relevant activities for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of that certificate.

(2) The competent authority shall recognise the qualification of specialised doctors awarded in Spain to doctors who completed their specialist training before 1 January 1995, even if that training does not satisfy the minimum training requirements provided for in section 28, in so far as that qualification is accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent Spanish

authorities and attesting that the person concerned has passed the examination in specific professional competence held in the context of exceptional measures concerning recognition laid down in Royal Decree 1497/99, with a view to ascertaining that the person concerned possesses a level of knowledge and skill comparable to that of doctors who possess a qualification as a specialised doctor defined for Spain in Schedule 3, points 5.1.2 and 5.1.3.

Specific training in general medical practice.

31.(1) Admission by the competent authority to specific training in general medical practice shall be contingent on the completion and validation of six years of study as part of a training programme referred to in section 27.

(2) The specific training in general medical practice leading to the award of evidence of formal qualifications issued before 1 January 2006 shall be of a duration of at least two years on a full-time basis. In the case of evidence of formal qualifications issued after that date, the training shall be of a duration of at least three years on a full-time basis.

(3) Where the training programme referred to in section 27 comprises practical training given by an approved hospital possessing appropriate general medical equipment and services or as part of an approved general medical practice or an approved centre in which doctors provide primary medical care, the duration of that practical training may, up to a maximum of one year, be included in the duration provided for in subsection (1) for certificates of training issued on or after 1 January 2006. However, this option shall be available only for EEA States in which the specific training in general medical practice lasted two years as of 1 January 2001.

(4) The specific training in general medical practice shall be carried out on a full-time basis, pursuant to the following conditions—

- (a) it shall be carried out under the supervision of the competent authority;
- (b) it shall be more practical than theoretical;
- (c) the practical training shall be given, on the one hand, for at least six months in an approved hospital possessing appropriate equipment and services and, on the other hand, for at least six months as part of an approved general medical

practice or an approved centre at which doctors provide primary health care;

- (d) the practical training shall take place in conjunction with other health establishments or structures concerned with general medicine. However, without prejudice to the minimum periods set out in subparagraph (c), the practical training may be given during a period of not more than six months in other approved establishments or health structures concerned with general medicine; and
- (e) the training shall require the personal participation of the trainee in the professional activity and responsibilities of the persons with whom he is working.

(5) The competent authority shall make the issuance of evidence of formal qualifications in general medical practice subject to possession of evidence of formal qualifications in basic medical training referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.1.

(6) The competent authority—

- (a) may issue evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.4 to a doctor who has not completed the training provided for in this section but who has completed a different, supplementary training, as attested by evidence of formal qualifications issued by the competent authorities in an EEA State. The competent authority may not, however, award evidence of formal qualifications unless it attests knowledge of a level qualitatively equivalent to the knowledge acquired from the training provided for in this section;
- (b) shall determine, inter alia, the extent to which the complementary training and professional experience already acquired by the applicant may replace the training provided for in this section;
- (c) may only issue the evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.4 if the applicant has acquired at least six months' experience of general medicine in a general medical practice or a centre in which doctors provide primary health care of the types referred to in subsection (4).

Pursuit of the professional activities of general practitioners.

32. The competent authority—

- (a) shall, subject to the provisions relating to acquired rights, make the pursuit of the activities of a general practitioner in the framework of Gibraltar's social security system contingent upon possession of evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.4; and
- (b) may exempt persons who are currently undergoing specific training in general medicine from this condition.

Acquired rights specific to general practitioners.

33.(1) The competent authority shall—

- (a) determine the acquired rights;
- (b) confer as an acquired right the right to pursue the activities of a general practitioner without the evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.4, on all doctors who enjoy this right as of the reference date stated in that point by virtue of provisions applicable to the medical profession giving access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training and who are established as of that date in Gibraltar, having benefited from the provisions of sections 23 or 25; and
- (c) on demand, issue a certificate stating the holder's right to pursue the activities of general practitioner, without the evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.4, to doctors who enjoy acquired rights pursuant to this section.

(2) The competent authority shall recognise the certificates referred to in subsection (1) awarded to nationals of EEA States by the other EEA States, and shall give such certificates the same effect in Gibraltar as evidence of formal qualifications which it awards and which permit the pursuit of the activities of a general practitioner in the framework of its national social security system.

Nurses

Training of nurses responsible for general care.

34.(1) Admission by the competent authority to training for nurses responsible for general care shall be contingent upon completion of general education of ten years, as attested by a diploma, certificate or other evidence issued by the competent authorities or bodies in an EEA State or by a certificate attesting success in an examination, of an equivalent level, for admission by the competent authority to a school of nursing.

(2) Training of nurses responsible for general care shall be given on a full-time basis and shall include at least the programme described in Schedule 3, point 5.2.1.

(3) The training of nurses responsible for general care—

- (a) shall comprise at least three years of study or 4,600 hours of theoretical and clinical training, the duration of the theoretical training representing at least one third and the duration of the clinical training at least one half of the minimum duration of the training. EEA States may grant partial exemptions to persons who have received part of their training on courses which are of at least an equivalent level; and
- (b) shall be provided by institutions responsible for the coordination of theoretical and clinical training throughout the entire study programme.

(4) For the purposes of this section, theoretical training—

- (a) is that part of nurse training from which trainee nurses acquire the professional knowledge, insights and skills necessary for organising, dispensing and evaluating overall health care; and
- (b) is given by teachers of nursing care and by other competent persons, in nursing schools and other training establishments selected by the training institution.

(5) For the purposes of this section, clinical training—

- (a) is that part of nurse training in which trainee nurses learn, as part of a team and in direct contact with a healthy or sick individuals or community, to organise, dispense and evaluate the required comprehensive nursing care, on the basis of the knowledge and skills which they have acquired;
- (b) is where the trainee nurse learns not only how to work in a team, but also how to lead a team and organise overall nursing care, including health education for individuals and small groups, within the health institute or in the community;
- (c) takes place in hospitals and other health institutions and in the community, under the responsibility of nursing teachers, in cooperation with and assisted by other qualified nurses or other qualified personnel; and
- (d) is where nurses participate in the activities of the department in question insofar as those activities are appropriate to their training, enabling them to learn to assume the responsibilities involved in nursing care.

(6) The training given to nurses responsible for general care is a guarantee that the trainee has acquired the following knowledge and skills–

- (a) adequate knowledge of the sciences on which general nursing is based, including sufficient understanding of the structure, physiological functions and behaviour of healthy and sick persons, and of the relationship between the state of health and the physical and social environment of the human being;
- (b) sufficient knowledge of the nature and ethics of the profession and of the general principles of health and nursing;
- (c) adequate clinical experience; such experience, which should be selected for its training value, should be gained under the supervision of qualified nursing staff and in places where the number of qualified staff and equipment are appropriate for the nursing care of the patient;
- (d) the ability to participate in the practical training of health personnel and experience of working with such personnel; and

- (e) experience of working with members of other professions in the health sector.

Pursuit of the professional activities of nurses responsible for general care.

35. For the purposes of this Act, the professional activities of nurses responsible for general care are the activities pursued on a professional basis and referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.2.2.

Acquired rights specific to nurses responsible for general care.

36.(1) General rules of acquired rights apply to nurses responsible for general care where the activities referred to in section 25 have included full responsibility for the planning, organisation and administration of nursing care delivered to the patient.

(2) In the case of nationals of the EEA States whose evidence of formal qualifications as nurse responsible for general care was awarded by, or whose training started in, Poland before 1 May 2004 and who do not satisfy the minimum training requirements laid down in section 34, the competent authority shall recognise the following evidence of formal qualifications as nurse responsible for general care as being sufficient proof if accompanied by a certificate stating that those EEA State nationals have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities of a nurse responsible for general care in Poland for the period specified below—

- (a) evidence of formal qualifications as a nurse at degree level (dyplom licencjata pielgniarstwa), at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the date of issue of the certificate;
- (b) evidence of formal qualifications as a nurse certifying completion of post-secondary education obtained from a medical vocational school (dyplom pielgniarki albo pielgniarki dyplomowanej), at least five consecutive years during the seven years prior to the date of issue of the certificate,

and the said activities must have included taking full responsibility for the planning, organisation and administration of nursing care delivered to the patient.

(3) The competent authority shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications in nursing awarded in Poland, to nurses who completed training before 1 May 2004, which did not comply with the minimum training requirements laid down in section 34 attested by the diploma “bachelor” which has been obtained on the basis of a special upgrading programme contained in—

- (a) article 11 of the Act of 20 April 2004 on the amendment of the Act on professions of nurse and midwife and on some other legal acts (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland of 30 April 2004 No 92, pos. 885); and
- (b) the Regulation of the Minister of Health of 11 May 2004 on the detailed conditions of delivering studies for nurses and midwives, who hold a certificate of secondary school (final examination - matura) and are graduates of medical lyceum and medical vocational schools teaching in a profession of a nurse and a midwife (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland of 13 May 2004 No 110, pos. 1170),

with the aim of verifying that the person concerned has a level of knowledge and competence comparable to that of nurses holding the qualifications which, in the case of Poland, are defined in Schedule 3, point 5.2.2.

Acquired rights for Romanian nursing qualifications.

37. In the case of nationals of the EEA States whose evidence of formal qualifications as nurse responsible for general care were awarded by, or whose training started in, Romania before the date of accession and which does not satisfy the minimum training requirements laid down in section 34, the competent authority shall recognise the evidence of formal qualification as nurse responsible for general care (Certificat de competente profesionale de asistent medical generalist) with post- secondary education obtained from a “coala postliceal”, as being sufficient proof—

- (a) if accompanied by a certificate stating that those EEA State nationals have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities of a nurse responsible for general care in Romania for a period of at least five consecutive years during the seven years prior to the date of issue of the certificate; and

- (b) the said activities must have included taking full responsibility for the planning, organisation and carrying out of the nursing care of the patient.

Dental practitioners

Basic dental training.

38.(1) Admission by the competent authority to basic dental training presupposes possession of a diploma or certificate giving access, for the studies in question, to universities or higher institutes of a level recognised as equivalent.

(2) Basic dental training shall comprise a total of at least five years of full-time theoretical and practical study, comprising at least the programme described in Schedule 3, point 5.3.1 and given in a university, in a higher institute providing training recognised as being of an equivalent level or under the supervision of a university.

(3) Basic dental training shall provide an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills—

- (a) adequate knowledge of the sciences on which dentistry is based and a good understanding of scientific methods, including the principles of measuring biological functions, the evaluation of scientifically established facts and the analysis of data;
- (b) adequate knowledge of the constitution, physiology and behaviour of healthy and sick persons as well as the influence of the natural and social environment on the state of health of the human being, in so far as these factors affect dentistry;
- (c) adequate knowledge of the structure and function of the teeth, mouth, jaws and associated tissues, both healthy and diseased, and their relationship to the general state of health and to the physical and social well-being of the patient;
- (d) adequate knowledge of clinical disciplines and methods, providing the dentist with a coherent picture of anomalies, lesions and diseases of the teeth, mouth, jaws and associated

tissues and of preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic dentistry;
and

- (e) suitable clinical experience under appropriate supervision,

intended to provide the training and skills necessary for carrying out all activities involving the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of anomalies and diseases of the teeth, mouth, jaws and associated tissues.

Specialist dental training.

39.(1) Admission by the competent authority to specialist dental training shall entail the completion and validation of five years of theoretical and practical instruction within the framework of the training referred to in section 38, or possession of the documents referred to in sections 25 and 41.

- (2) Specialist dental training—

- (a) shall comprise theoretical and practical instruction in a university centre, in a treatment teaching and research centre or, where appropriate, in a health establishment approved for that purpose by the competent authorities or bodies; and
- (b) shall be of a minimum of three years' full time duration supervised by the competent authorities or bodies of the EEA States. It shall involve the personal participation of the dental practitioner training to be a specialist in the activity and in the responsibilities of the establishment concerned.

(3) The issuance of evidence of specialist dental training shall be contingent upon possession of evidence of basic dental training referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2.

Pursuit of the professional activities of dental practitioners.

40.(1) For the purposes of this Act, the professional activities of dental practitioners are the activities defined in subsection (4) and pursued under the professional qualifications listed in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2.

(2) The profession of dental practitioner shall—

- (a) be based on dental training referred to in section 38; and
- (b) constitute a specific profession which is distinct from other general or specialised medical professions.

(3) The pursuit of the activities of a dental practitioner shall require the possession of evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2, holders of which shall be treated by the competent authority in the same way as those to whom sections 25 or 41 apply.

(4) The competent authority shall ensure that dental practitioners are generally able to gain access to and pursue the activities of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of anomalies and diseases affecting the teeth, mouth, jaws and adjoining tissue, having due regard to the regulatory provisions and rules of professional ethics on the reference dates referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2.

Acquired rights specific to dental practitioners.

41.(1) The competent authority shall, for the purposes of the pursuit of the professional activities of dental practitioners under the qualifications listed in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2, recognise evidence of formal qualifications as a doctor issued in Italy, Spain, Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania to persons who began their medical training on or before the reference date stated in that Schedule for the EEA State concerned, accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authorities of that EEA State showing that the two following conditions are met—

- (a) the persons in question have been effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in that EEA State in the activities referred to in section 40 for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate;

- (b) that those persons are authorised to pursue the said activities under the same conditions as holders of evidence of formal qualifications listed for that EEA State in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2.

(2) Persons who have successfully completed at least three years of study, certified by the competent authorities in the EEA State concerned as being equivalent to the training referred to in section 38, shall be exempt from the three-year practical work experience referred to in subsection (1)(a).

(3) With regard to the Czech Republic and Slovakia, evidence of formal qualifications obtained in the former Czechoslovakia shall be accorded by the competent authority the same level of recognition as Czech and Slovak evidence of formal qualifications and under the same conditions as set out in the preceding subsections.

(4) The competent authority shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications as a doctor issued in Italy to persons who began their university medical training after 28 January 1980 and no later than 31 December 1984, accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent Italian authorities showing that the three following conditions are met—

- (a) the persons in question passed the relevant aptitude test held by the competent Italian authorities with a view to establishing that those persons possess a level of knowledge and skills comparable to that of persons possessing evidence of formal qualifications listed for Italy in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2;
- (b) the persons in question have been effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in the activities referred to in section 40 in Italy for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate;
- (c) the persons in question are authorised to engage in or are effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in the activities referred to in section 40, under the same conditions as the holders of evidence of formal qualifications listed for Italy in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2,

(5) Persons who have successfully completed at least three years of study certified by the competent authorities as being equivalent to the training

referred to in section 38 shall be exempt from the aptitude test referred to in paragraph subsection (4)(a).

(6) Persons who began their university medical training after 31 December 1984 shall be treated by the competent authority in the same way as those referred to in subsection (5), provided that the abovementioned three years of study began before 31 December 1994.

Veterinary surgeons

The training of veterinary surgeons.

42.(1) The training of veterinary surgeons shall comprise a total of at least five years of full-time theoretical and practical study at a university or at a higher institute providing training recognised as being of an equivalent level, or under the supervision of a university, covering at least the study programme referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.4.1.

(2) Admission by the competent authority to veterinary training shall be contingent upon possession of a diploma or certificate entitling the holder to enter, for the studies in question, university establishments or institutes of higher education recognised by an EEA State to be of an equivalent level for the purpose of the relevant study.

(3) Training as a veterinary surgeon shall provide an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills—

- (a) adequate knowledge of the sciences on which the activities of the veterinary surgeon are based;
- (b) adequate knowledge of the structure and functions of healthy animals, of their husbandry, reproduction and hygiene in general, as well as their feeding, including the technology involved in the manufacture and preservation of foods corresponding to their needs;
- (c) adequate knowledge of the behaviour and protection of animals;
- (d) adequate knowledge of the causes, nature, course, effects, diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of animals, whether considered individually or in groups, including a special

knowledge of the diseases which may be transmitted to humans;

- (e) adequate knowledge of preventive medicine;
- (f) adequate knowledge of the hygiene and technology involved in the production, manufacture and putting into circulation of animal food-stuffs or foodstuffs of animal origin intended for human consumption;
- (g) adequate knowledge of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the subjects listed above; and
- (h) adequate clinical and other practical experience under appropriate supervision.

Acquired rights specific to veterinary surgeons.

43. Without prejudice to section 25 with regard to nationals of EEA States whose evidence of formal qualifications as a veterinary surgeon was issued by, or whose training commenced in, Estonia before 1 May 2004, the competent authority shall recognise such evidence of formal qualifications as a veterinary surgeon if it is accompanied by a certificate stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question in Estonia for at least five consecutive years during the seven years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

Midwives

The training of midwives.

44.(1) The training of midwives shall comprise a total of at least–

- (a) specific full-time training as a midwife comprising at least three years of theoretical and practical study (hereinafter “route I”) comprising at least the programme described in Schedule 3, point 5.5.1; or
- (b) specific full-time training as a midwife of 18 months' duration (hereinafter “route II”), comprising at least the study programme described in Schedule 3, point 5.5.1, which was

not the subject of equivalent training of nurses responsible for general care,

and the competent authority shall ensure that institutions providing midwife training are responsible for coordinating theory and practice throughout the programme of study.

(2) Access to training as a midwife shall be contingent upon one of the following conditions–

- (a) completion of at least the first 10 years of general school education for route I; or
- (b) possession of evidence of formal qualifications as a nurse responsible for general care referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.2.2 for route II.

(3) Training as a midwife is a guarantee that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills–

- (a) adequate knowledge of the sciences on which the activities of midwives are based, particularly obstetrics and gynaecology;
- (b) adequate knowledge of the ethics of the profession and the legislation affecting the profession;
- (c) detailed knowledge of biological functions, anatomy and physiology in the field of obstetrics and of the newly born, and also a knowledge of the relationship between the state of health and the physical and social environment of the human being, and of his behaviour;
- (d) adequate clinical experience gained in approved institutions under the supervision of staff qualified in midwifery and obstetrics;
- (e) adequate understanding of the training of health personnel and experience of working with such.

Procedures for the recognition of evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife.

45.(1) The evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.5.2 shall be subject to automatic recognition pursuant to section 23 in so far as they satisfy one of the following criteria—

- (a) full-time training of at least three years as a midwife—
 - (i) either made contingent upon possession of a diploma, certificate or other evidence of qualification giving access to universities or higher education institutes in the EEA, or otherwise guaranteeing an equivalent level of knowledge; or
 - (ii) followed by two years of professional practice for which a certificate has been issued in accordance with subsection (2);
- (b) full-time training as a midwife of at least two years or 3,600 hours, contingent upon possession of evidence of formal qualifications as a nurse responsible for general care referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.2.2;
- (c) full-time training as a midwife of at least 18 months or 3000 hours, contingent upon possession of evidence of formal qualifications as a nurse responsible for general care referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.2.2 and followed by one year's professional practice for which a certificate has been issued in accordance with subsection (2).

(2) The certificate referred to in subsection (1) shall be issued by the competent authorities in the home EEA State, and shall certify that the holder, after obtaining evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife, has satisfactorily pursued all the activities of a midwife for a corresponding period in a hospital or a health care establishment approved for that purpose.

Pursuit of the professional activities of a midwife.

46.(1) The provisions of this Act shall apply to the activities of midwives as defined by each EEA State, without prejudice to subsection (2), and pursued under the professional titles set out in Schedule 3, point 5.5.2.

(2) The competent authority shall ensure that midwives are able to gain access to and pursue at least the following activities–

- (a) provision of sound family planning information and advice;
- (b) diagnosis of pregnancies and monitoring normal pregnancies; carrying out the examinations necessary for the monitoring of the development of normal pregnancies;
- (c) prescribing or advising on the examinations necessary for the earliest possible diagnosis of pregnancies at risk;
- (d) provision of programmes of parenthood preparation and complete preparation for childbirth including advice on hygiene and nutrition;
- (e) caring for and assisting the mother during labour and monitoring the condition of the foetus in utero by the appropriate clinical and technical means;
- (f) conducting spontaneous deliveries including where required episiotomies and in urgent cases breech deliveries;
- (g) recognising the warning signs of abnormality in the mother or infant which necessitate referral to a doctor and assisting the latter where appropriate; taking the necessary emergency measures in the doctor's absence, in particular the manual removal of the placenta, possibly followed by manual examination of the uterus;
- (h) examining and caring for the new-born infant; taking all initiatives which are necessary in case of need and carrying out where necessary immediate resuscitation;

- (i) caring for and monitoring the progress of the mother in the post natal period and giving all necessary advice to the mother on infant care to enable her to ensure the optimum progress of the new-born infant;
- (j) carrying out treatment prescribed by doctors;
- (k) drawing up the necessary written reports.

Acquired rights specific to midwives.

47.(1) The competent authority shall, in the case of EEA State nationals–

- (a) whose evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife satisfies all the minimum training requirements laid down in section 44; but
- (b) by virtue of section 45, is not recognised unless it is accompanied by a certificate of professional practice referred to in that section,

recognise as sufficient proof evidence of formal qualifications issued by those EEA States before the reference date referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.5.2, accompanied by a certificate stating that those nationals have been effectively and lawfully engaged in the activities in question for at least two consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate.

(2) The conditions laid down in subsection (1) shall apply to the nationals of EEA States–

- (a) whose evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife certifies completion of training received in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic and satisfying all the minimum training requirements laid down in section 44; but
- (b) where the evidence of formal qualifications, by virtue of section 45, is not recognised unless it is accompanied by the certificate of professional experience referred to that section,

where the said certificate attests a course of training which began before 3 October 1990.

(3) In the case of EEA States nationals whose evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife was awarded by, or whose training commenced in, Poland before 1 May 2004, and who do not satisfy the minimum training requirements as set out in section 44, the competent authority shall recognise the following evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife if accompanied by a certificate stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities of a midwife for the period specified below—

- (a) evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife at degree level (dyplom licencjata polonictwa): at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the date of issue of the certificate;
- (b) evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife certifying completion of post-secondary education obtained from a medical vocational school (dyplom polonej): at least five consecutive years during the seven years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

(4) The competent authority shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications in midwifery awarded in Poland, to midwives who completed training before 1 May 2004, which did not comply with the minimum training requirements laid down in section 44, attested by the diploma “bachelor” which has been obtained on the basis of a special upgrading programme contained in—

- (a) article 11 of the Act of 20 April 2004 on the amendment of the Act on professions of nurse and midwife and on some other legal acts (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland of 30 April 2004 No 92, pos. 885);
- (b) the Regulation of the Minister of Health of 11 May 2004 on the detailed conditions of delivering studies for nurses and midwives, who hold a certificate of secondary school (final examination -- matura); and
- (c) are graduates of medical lyceum and medical vocational schools teaching in a profession of a nurse and a midwife (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland of 13 May 2004 No 110, pos 1170),

with the aim of verifying that the person concerned has a level of knowledge and competence comparable to that of midwives holding the qualifications which, in the case of Poland, are defined in Schedule 3, point 5.5.2.

Acquired rights for Romanian midwives.

48.(1) This section applies as regards the Romanian qualifications in midwifery.

(2) In the case of nationals of the EEA States whose evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife (asistent medical obstetric-ginecologie/obstetrics-gynecology nurse) were awarded by Romania before the date of accession and which do not satisfy the minimum training requirements laid down in section 44, the competent authority shall recognise the said evidence of formal qualifications as being sufficient proof for the purposes of carrying out the activities of midwife, if they are accompanied by a certificate stating that those EEA State nationals have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities of midwife in Romania, for at least five consecutive years during the seven years prior to the issue of the certificate.

Pharmacists

Training as a pharmacist.

49.(1) Admission by the competent authority to a course of training as a pharmacist shall be contingent upon possession of a diploma or certificate giving access, in an EEA State, to the studies in question, at universities or higher institutes of a level recognised as equivalent.

(2) Evidence of formal qualifications as a pharmacist shall attest to training of at least five years' duration, including at least—

- (a) four years of full-time theoretical and practical training at a university in the EEA or at a higher institute of a level recognised as equivalent, or under the supervision of a university;
- (b) six-month traineeship in a pharmacy which is open to the public or in a hospital, under the supervision of that hospital's pharmaceutical department; and

- (c) a training cycle including at least the programme described in Schedule 3, point 5.6.1.

(3) Training for pharmacists shall provide an assurance that the person concerned has acquired the following knowledge and skills–

- (a) adequate knowledge of medicines and the substances used in the manufacture of medicines;
- (b) adequate knowledge of pharmaceutical technology and the physical, chemical, biological and microbiological testing of medicinal products;
- (c) adequate knowledge of the metabolism and the effects of medicinal products and of the action of toxic substances, and of the use of medicinal products;
- (d) adequate knowledge to evaluate scientific data concerning medicines in order to be able to supply appropriate information on the basis of this knowledge;
- (e) adequate knowledge of the legal and other requirements associated with the pursuit of pharmacy.

Pursuit of the professional activities of a pharmacist.

50.(1) For the purposes of this Act, the activities of a pharmacist are those, access to which and pursuit of which are contingent, in one or more EEA States, upon professional qualifications and which are open to holders of evidence of formal qualifications of the types listed in Schedule 3, point 5.6.2.

(2) The competent authority shall ensure that the holders of evidence of formal qualifications in pharmacy at university level or a level deemed to be equivalent, which satisfies the provisions of section 49, are able to gain access to and pursue at least the following activities, subject to the requirement, where appropriate, of supplementary professional experience–

- (a) preparation of the pharmaceutical form of medicinal products;
- (b) manufacture and testing of medicinal products;

- (c) testing of medicinal products in a laboratory for the testing of medicinal products;
- (d) storage, preservation and distribution of medicinal products at the wholesale stage;
- (e) preparation, testing, storage and supply of medicinal products in pharmacies open to the public;
- (f) preparation, testing, storage and dispensing of medicinal products in hospitals;
- (g) provision of information and advice on medicinal products.

Architects

Training of architects.

51. Training as an architect–

- (a) shall comprise a total of at least four years of full-time study or six years of study, at least three years of which on a full-time basis, at a university or comparable teaching institution;
- (b) must lead to successful completion of a university-level examination and of which architecture is the principal component; and
- (c) must maintain a balance between theoretical and practical aspects of architectural training and guarantee the acquisition of the following knowledge and skills–
 - (i) ability to create architectural designs that satisfy both aesthetic and technical requirements;
 - (ii) adequate knowledge of the history and theories of architecture and the related arts, technologies and human sciences;
 - (iii) knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design;

- (iv) adequate knowledge of urban design, planning and the skills involved in the planning process;
- (v) understanding of the relationship between people and buildings, and between buildings and their environment, and of the need to relate buildings and the spaces between them to human needs and scale;
- (vi) understanding of the profession of architecture and the role of the architect in society, in particular in preparing briefs that take account of social factors;
- (vii) understanding of the methods of investigation and preparation of the brief for a design project;
- (viii) understanding of the structural design, constructional and engineering problems associated with building design;
- (ix) adequate knowledge of physical problems and technologies and of the function of buildings so as to provide them with internal conditions of comfort and protection against the climate;
- (x) the necessary design skills to meet building users' requirements within the constraints imposed by cost factors and building regulations;
- (xi) adequate knowledge of the industries, organisations, regulations and procedures involved in translating design concepts into buildings and integrating plans into overall planning.

Exceptions from the conditions for the training of architects.

52. By way of exception from section 51, there shall also be recognised as satisfying section 23–

- (a) training existing as of 5 August 1985, provided by “Fachhochschulen” in the Federal Republic of Germany over a period of three years, satisfying the requirements referred to in section 51 and giving access to the activities referred to in

section 53 in that EEA State under the professional title of “architect”, in so far as the training was followed by a four-year period of professional experience in the Federal Republic of Germany, as attested by a certificate issued by the professional association in whose roll the name of the architect wishing to benefit from the provisions of this Act appears : provided that the professional association concerned first ascertains that the work performed by the architect in the field of architecture represents convincing application of the full range of knowledge and skills listed in section 51(1), and that certificate is awarded in line with the same procedure as that applying to registration in the professional association's roll.

- (b) training as part of social betterment schemes or part-time university studies which satisfies the requirements referred to in section 51, as attested by an examination in architecture passed by a person who has been working for seven years or more in the field of architecture under the supervision of an architect or architectural bureau: provided the examination is of university level and equivalent to the final examination referred to in section 51(1).

Pursuit of the professional activities of architects.

53.(1) For the purposes of this Act, the professional activities of an architect are the activities regularly carried out under the professional title of “architect”.

(2) Where a national of an EEA State is authorised by the law of an EEA State to use the title of “architect” because he is especially distinguished by the quality of his work in the field of architecture, he shall be deemed under this Act to satisfy the conditions required for the pursuit of the activities of an architect, under the professional title of “architect”. The architectural nature of the activities of the person concerned shall be attested by a certificate awarded by his home State.

Acquired rights specific to architects.

54.(1) The competent authority shall accept evidence of formal qualifications as an architect listed in Schedule 6, awarded by the another EEA State, and attesting a course of training which began no later than the reference academic year referred to in that Schedule, even if they do not satisfy the

minimum requirements laid down in section 51, and shall, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities of an architect, give such evidence the same effect in Gibraltar as evidence of formal qualifications as an architect which it itself issues:

And for these purposes, certificates issued by the competent authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany attesting that evidence of formal qualifications issued on or after 8 May 1945 by the competent authorities of the German Democratic Republic is equivalent to such evidence listed in that Schedule, shall be recognised.

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1), the competent authority shall recognise the following evidence of formal qualifications and shall, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities of an architect performed, give them the same effect in Gibraltar as evidence of formal qualifications which it itself issues, and certificates issued to nationals of EEA States by the States which have enacted rules governing the access to and pursuit of the activities of an architect as of the following dates are as follows—

- (a) 1 January 1995 for Austria, Finland and Sweden;
- (b) 1 May 2004 for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia;
- (c) 5 August 1987 for the other EEA States,

Provided always that these certificates certify that the holder was authorized, no later than the respective date, to use the professional title of architect, and that he has been effectively engaged, in the context of those rules, in the activities in question for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate.

Common provisions on establishment

Documentation and formalities.

55.(1) Where the competent authority is considering an application for authorisation to pursue the regulated profession in question by virtue of this Part, it may demand on a confidential basis the documents and certificates listed in Schedule 4. However, the documents referred to in Schedule 4, point

1(d), (e) and (f), shall not be more than three months old by the date on which they are submitted.

(2) In the event of justified doubts, the competent authority may require from the competent authorities of an EEA State confirmation of the authenticity of the attestations and evidence of formal qualifications awarded in that other EEA State, as well as, where applicable, confirmation of the fact that the beneficiary fulfils, for the professions referred to in this Part, the minimum training conditions set out respectively in sections 27, 28, 31, 34, 38, 39, 42, 44, 49 and 51.

(3) In cases of justified doubt, where evidence of formal qualifications, as defined in this Act, has been issued by a competent authority and includes training received in whole or in part in an establishment legally established in the territory of another EEA State, the competent authority shall be entitled to verify with the competent body in the EEA State of origin of the award—

- (a) whether the training course at the establishment which gave the training has been formally certified by the educational establishment based in the EEA State of origin of the award;
- (b) whether the evidence of formal qualifications issued is the same as that which would have been awarded if the course had been followed entirely in the EEA State of origin of the award; and
- (c) whether the evidence of formal qualifications confers the same professional rights in the territory of the EEA State of origin of the award.

(4) Where, pursuant to statutory provision or a rule of law it is necessary to swear a solemn oath or make a sworn statement in order to gain access to a regulated profession, and where the wording of that oath or statement cannot be used by nationals of the other EEA States, the Minister shall ensure that the persons concerned can use an appropriate equivalent wording.

Procedure for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications.

56.(1) The competent authority shall acknowledge receipt of an application to practise a regulated profession in Gibraltar under this Act within one month of receipt and inform the applicant of any missing document.

(2) The procedure for examining an application for authorisation to practise a regulated profession must be completed as quickly as possible and lead to a duly substantiated decision by the competent authority in any case within three months after the date on which the applicant's complete file was submitted. However, this deadline may be extended by one month in cases falling within sections 13 to 22.

(3) The decision, or failure to reach a decision within the deadline, shall be subject to appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court on a point of law.

Use of professional titles.

57.(1) Where, under Gibraltar law, the use of a professional title relating to one of the activities of a profession covered by this Act is regulated, nationals of the other EEA States who are authorised to practise such a profession on the basis of this Part shall use the professional title regulated under Gibraltar law, which corresponds to that profession in that EEA State, and make use of any associated initials.

(2) Where a profession is regulated in Gibraltar by an association or organisation within the meaning of this Act, nationals of EEA States are not authorised to use the professional title issued by that organisation or association, or its abbreviated form—

- (a) unless they furnish proof that they are members of that association or organisation; and
- (b) where the association or organisation makes membership contingent upon certain qualifications, it may do so, only under the conditions laid down in this Act, in respect of nationals of other EEA States who possess professional qualifications.

PART IV

DETAILED RULES FOR PURSUING THE PROFESSION

Knowledge of languages.

58. Persons benefiting from the recognition of professional qualifications under this Act shall have a knowledge of English.

Use of academic titles.

59.(1) Without prejudice to sections 10 and 57, the competent authority shall ensure that the right is conferred on persons covered by this Act concerned to use academic titles conferred on the home EEA State, and possibly an abbreviated form thereof, in the language of the home EEA State. The competent authority may require that title to be followed by the name and address of the establishment or examining board which awarded it.

(2) Where an academic title of the home EEA State is liable to be confused in Gibraltar with a title which, in Gibraltar, requires supplementary training not acquired by the beneficiary, the competent authority may require the beneficiary to use the academic title of the home EEA State in an appropriate form, to be laid down by the competent authority.

Approval by health insurance funds.

60. Without prejudice to sections 8 and 9, where, under Gibraltar law, a person who acquired his professional qualifications in Gibraltar must complete a preparatory period of in-service training or a period of professional experience in order to be approved by a health insurance fund, this requirement shall be waived for the holders of evidence of professional qualifications of doctor and dental practitioner acquired in other EEA States.

PART V

ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Competent authorities.

61.(1) The competent authorities in Gibraltar shall work in close collaboration with the competent authorities of other EEA States and shall provide mutual assistance in order to facilitate application of the Directive. It shall ensure the confidentiality of the information which is exchanged.

(2) The competent authorities in Gibraltar shall exchange information with the competent authorities of other EEA States regarding disciplinary action or criminal sanctions taken or any other serious, specific circumstances which are likely to have consequences for the pursuit of activities under this Act, respecting personal data protection legislation. In such circumstances, the competent authority shall examine the veracity of the circumstances and shall decide on the nature and scope of the investigations which need to be

carried out and shall inform the competent authority of the home EEA State of the conclusions which it draws from the information available to it.

(3) The Minister shall designate the authority competent to award or receive evidence of formal qualifications and other documents or information, and those competent to receive applications and take the decisions referred to in this Act, and shall ensure that the other EEA States and the European Commission are informed thereof.

(4) The Minister shall designate a coordinator for the activities of the authorities referred to in this section and shall inform the other EEA States and the European Commission thereof. The coordinators' remit shall be—

- (a) to promote uniform application of this Act;
- (b) to collect all the information which is relevant for application of this Act, such as on the conditions for access to regulated professions in Gibraltar, and

for the purpose of fulfilling the remit described in paragraph (b), the coordinators may solicit the help of the contact points referred to in section 62.

Contact points.

62. The Minister shall designate a contact point whose remit shall be—

- (a) to provide the citizens and contact points of the other EEA States with such information as is necessary concerning the recognition of professional qualifications provided for in this Act, such as information on Gibraltar law governing the professions covered by this Act and the pursuit of those professions, including social legislation, and, where appropriate, the rules of ethics;
- (b) to assist citizens in realising the rights conferred on them by this Act, in cooperation, where appropriate, with the other contact points and the competent authorities in other EEA States, and

at the European Commission's request, the contact points shall inform the Commission of the result of enquiries with which they are dealing pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (b) within two months of receiving them.

PART VI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Reports.

63. The Minister shall ensure that, every two years, there is sent a report to the European Commission on the application of this Act. In addition to general observations, the report shall contain a statistical summary of decisions taken and a description of the main problems arising from the application of this Act.

Transitional provision and continuity of the law.

64.(1) Persons that are approved to practise under Gibraltar law prior to the coming into operation of this Act are considered as having been approved in accordance with this Act.

(2) In any conflict between this Act and any existing enactment, this Act shall prevail. Subject to the foregoing, nothing in this Act shall affect the continued operation of an existing enactment which applies to professions covered by this Act.

Regulations.

65.(1) The Minister may, by regulations, prescribe anything requiring to be prescribed and generally do anything requiring to be done pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) the Minister may, by regulations,—

- (a) provide for applications for authorisations, registration, approvals, permits, fees, forms and offences as he may deem appropriate in order to make better provision for the execution of this Act;

- (b) make such provision as he deems appropriate in cases where a condition subject to which an authorisation, registration, approval or permit is granted has been breached, including penalties, withdrawal or suspension thereof or other sanctions.

Guidelines.

66.(1) The Minister may prepare codes of practice comprising such directions as appear to be proper for the guidance of persons responsible for executing the provisions of this Act.

(2) The Minister shall cause the code referred to in subsection (1) to be published in the Gazette.

(3) A failure of any person to observe a provision of the code shall not of itself render that person liable to criminal proceedings, but any such failure may, in any civil or criminal proceedings, be relied upon by any party to the proceedings as tending to establish or to negate any liability which is in question in those proceedings.

Offences.

67.(1) It shall be an offence for any person practising a profession regulated under this Act to be responsible for any act or omission contrary to the provisions of this Act.

(2) A person found guilty of an offence contrary to subsection (1) shall be punishable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twice level 5 on the standard scale, to imprisonment or to both.

Schedules.

68. The Schedules shall have effect.

Revocation.

69. The Healthcare Professions (Bulgaria and Romania Qualifications) Regulations 2008 is revoked.

SCHEDULE 1

**List of professional associations or organisations fulfilling the conditions of
Section 3(2)**

<p>IRELAND ⁽¹⁾</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland ⁽²⁾2. The Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Ireland ⁽²⁾3. The Association of Certified Accountants ⁽²⁾4. Institution of Engineers of Ireland5. Irish Planning Institute <p>UNITED KINGDOM</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales2. Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland3. Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland4. Chartered Association of Certified Accountants5. Chartered Institute of Loss Adjusters6. Chartered Institute of Management Accountants7. Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators8. Chartered Insurance Institute9. Institute of Actuaries10. Faculty of Actuaries11. Chartered Institute of Bankers12. Institute of Bankers in Scotland13. Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors14. Royal Town Planning Institute15. Chartered Society of Physiotherapy16. Royal Society of Chemistry17. British Psychological Society18. Library Association19. Institute of Chartered Foresters20. Chartered Institute of Building21. Engineering Council22. Institute of Energy23. Institution of Structural Engineers24. Institution of Civil Engineers25. Institution of Mining Engineers26. Institution of Mining and Metallurgy27. Institution of Electrical Engineers <p>⁽¹⁾ Irish nationals are also members of the following associations or organisations in the United Kingdom: Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland Institute of Actuaries Faculty of Actuaries The Chartered Institute of Management Accountants Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators Royal Town Planning Institute Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors Chartered Institute of Building.</p> <p>⁽²⁾ Only for the activity of auditing accounts.</p>

28. Institution of Gas Engineers
29. Institution of Mechanical Engineers
30. Institution of Chemical Engineers
31. Institution of Production Engineers
32. Institution of Marine Engineers
33. Royal Institution of Naval Architects
34. Royal Aeronautical Society
35. Institute of Metals
36. Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers
37. Institute of Measurement and Control
38. British Computer Society

SCHEDULE 2
List of courses having a special structure referred to in section 14 point (c)
subparagraph (ii)

<p>1. <i>Paramedical and childcare training courses</i></p> <p>Training for the following:</p> <p>in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— healthcare and paediatric nurse (Gesundheits- und Kinderkrankenpfleger(in)),— physiotherapist (Krankengymnast(in)/Physiotherapeut(in))⁽¹⁾,— occupational therapist/ergo therapist (Beschäftigungs- und Arbeitstherapeut/Ergotherapeut),— speech therapist (Logopäde/Logopädin),— orthoptist (Orthoptist(in)),— State-recognised childcare worker (Staatlich anerkannte(r) Erzieher(in)),— State-recognised remedial teacher (Staatlich anerkannte(r) Heilpädagog(e-in)),— medical laboratory technician (medizinisch-technische(r) Laboratoriums-Assistent(in)),— medical X-ray technician (medizinisch-technische(r) Radiologie-Assistent(in)),— medical functional diagnostics technician (medizinisch-technische(r) Assistent(in) für Funktionsdiagnostik),— veterinary technician (veterinärmedizinisch-technische(r) Assistent(in)),— dietitian (Diätassistent(in)),— pharmacy technician (Pharmazieingenieur) training received prior to 31 March 1994 in the former German Democratic Republic or in the territory of the new Länder, <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— speech therapist (Sprachtherapeut(in)),— geriatric nurse (Altenpflegerin und Altenpfleger), <p>which represent education and training courses of a total duration of at least thirteen years, comprising:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— either at least three years of vocational training in a specialised school culminating in an examination, in some cases supplemented by a one or two-year specialisation course culminating in an examination,— or at least two and a half years in a specialised school culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of at least six months or by a traineeship of at least six months in an approved establishment,— or at least two years in a specialised school culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of at least one year or by a traineeship of at least one year in an approved establishment; <p>in the Czech Republic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— health care assistant (zdravotnický asistent), <hr/> <p>⁽¹⁾ As from 1 June 1994, the professional title 'Krankengymnast(in)' was replaced by that of 'Physiotherapeut(in)'. Nevertheless, the members of the profession who obtained their diplomas before that date may, if they wish, continue to use the earlier title of 'Krankengymnast(in)'.</p>
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which represents education of a total duration of at least 13 years, comprising at least eight years of elementary education and four years of vocational secondary education at a secondary medical school, completed by the 'maturitní zkouška' exam;

— assistant in nutrition (nutriční asistent),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 13 years, comprising at least eight years of elementary education and four years of vocational secondary education at a secondary medical school, completed by the 'maturitní zkouška' exam;

in Italy:

— dental technician (odontotecnico),

— optician (ottico),

which represent education and training courses of a total duration of at least thirteen years, comprising:

— either at least three years of vocational training in a specialised school culminating in an examination, in some cases supplemented by a one or two-year specialisation course culminating in an examination,

— or at least two and a half years in a specialised school culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of at least six months or by a traineeship of at least six months in an approved establishment,

— or at least two years in a specialised school culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of at least one year or by a traineeship of at least one year in an approved establishment;

in Cyprus:

— dental technician (οδοντοτεχνίτης),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 14 years, comprising at least six years of elementary education, six years of secondary education and two years of post-secondary vocational education, followed by one year of professional experience;

— optician (τεχνικός οπτικός),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 14 years, comprising at least six years of elementary education, six years of secondary education and two years of post-secondary education, followed by one year of professional experience;

in Latvia:

— dental nurse (zobārstniecības māsa),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 13 years, comprising at least 10 years of general school education and two years of professional education in medical school, followed by three years of professional experience at the end of which a certification exam must be passed to obtain a certificate in the speciality;

— biomedical laboratory assistant (biomeģicģnas laborants),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 12 years, comprising at least 10 years of general school education and two years of professional education in medical school, followed by two years of professional experience at the end of which a certification exam must be passed to obtain a certificate in the speciality;

— dental technician (zobu tehģnikģis),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 12 years, comprising at least 10 years of general school education and two years of professional education in medical school, followed by two years of professional experience at the end of which a certification exam must be passed to obtain a certificate in the speciality;

— physiotherapist's assistant (fizioterapeģta asģstents),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 13 years, comprising at least 10 years of general school education and three years of professional

education in medical school, followed by two years of professional experience at the end of which a certification exam must be passed to obtain a certificate in the speciality;

in Luxembourg:

- medical X-ray technician (assistant(e) technique médical(e) en radiologie),
- medical laboratory technician (assistant(e) technique médical(e) de laboratoire),
- psychiatric nurse (infirmier/ière psychiatrique),
- medical technician — surgery (assistant(e) technique médical(e) en chirurgie),
- paediatric nurse,
- nurse — anaesthetics and intensive care,
- masseur,
- childcare worker (éducateur/trice),

which represent education and training courses of a total duration of at least thirteen years, comprising:

- either at least three years of vocational training in a specialised school culminating in an examination, in some cases supplemented by a one or two-year specialisation course culminating in an examination,
- or at least two and a half years in a specialised school culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of at least six months or by a traineeship of at least six months in an approved establishment,
- or at least two years in a specialised school culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of at least one year or by a traineeship of at least one year in an approved establishment;

in the Netherlands:

- veterinary assistant (dierenartsassistent),

which represent education and training courses of a total duration of at least thirteen years, comprising three years of vocational training in a specialised school (MBO-scheme) or alternatively three years of vocational training in the dual apprenticeship system (LLW), both of which culminate in an examination;

in Austria:

- special basic training for nurses specialising in the care of children and young people (spezielle Grundausbildung in der Kinder- und Jugendlichenpflege),

which represents education and training courses of a total duration of at least thirteen years, including at least ten years' general school education and three years' professional education in a nursing school, culminating in an examination which must be passed in order to obtain the diploma;

- special basic training for psychiatric nurses (spezielle Grundausbildung in der psychiatrischen Gesundheits- und Krankenpflege),

which represents education and training courses of a total duration of at least thirteen years, including at least ten years' general school education and three years' professional education in a nursing school, culminating in an examination which must be passed in order to obtain the diploma;

- contact lens optician (Kontaktlinsenoptiker),

— pedicurist (Fußpfleger)

— acoustic-aid technician (Hörgeräteakustiker),

— druggist (Drogist),

which represent education and training courses of a total duration of at least 14 years, including at least five years' training followed within a structured training framework, divided into an apprenticeship of at least three years' duration, comprising training partly received in the workplace and partly provided by a vocational training establishment, and a period of professional practice and training, culminating in a professional examination conferring the right to exercise the profession and to train apprentices;

— masseur (Masseur),

which represents education and training courses of a total duration of 14 years, including five years' training within a structured training framework, comprising an apprenticeship of two years' duration, a period of professional practice and training of two years' duration and a training course of one year culminating in a professional examination conferring the rights to exercise the profession and to train apprentices;

— kindergarten worker (Kindergärtner/in),

— child care worker (Erzieher),

which represent education and training courses of a total duration of 13 years, including five years of professional training in a specialised school, culminating in an examination;

in Slovakia:

— teacher in the field of dance at basic schools of art (učiteľ v tanečnom odbore na základných umeleckých školách),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 14,5 years, comprising eight years of basic education, four years of education at the secondary specialised school and a five-semester course of dance pedagogy;

— educator at special educating facilities and at social service facilities (vychovávateľ v špeciálnych výchovných zariadeniach a v zariadeniach sociálnych služieb),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 14 years, comprising eight/nine years of basic education, four years of study at secondary pedagogical school or at another secondary school and two years of supplementary part-time pedagogical study.

Master craftsman sector (Mester/Meister/Maitre), which represents education and training courses concerning skills not covered by Title III, Chapter II, of this Directive.

Training for the following:

in Denmark:

— optician (optometrist),

this course is of a total duration of 14 years, including five years' vocational training divided into two and a half years' theoretical training provided by the vocational training establishment and two and a half years' practical training received in the workplace, and culminating in a recognised examination relating to the craft and conferring the right to use the title 'Mester';

— orthopaedic technician (ortopædimekaniker),

this course is of a total duration of 12,5 years, including three and a half years' vocational training divided into six months' theoretical training provided by the vocational training establishment and three years' practical training received in the workplace, and culminating in a recognised examination relating to the craft and conferring the right to use the title 'Mester';

— orthopaedic boot and shoemaker (ortopædiskomager),

this course is of a total duration of 13,5 years, including four and a half years' vocational training divided into two years' theoretical training provided by the vocational training establishment and two and a half years' practical training received in the workplace, and culminating in a recognised examination relating to the craft and conferring the right to use the title 'Mester';

in Germany:

- optician (Augenoptiker),
- dental technician (Zahntechniker),

- orthopaedic technician (Orthopädietechniker),

- hearing-aid maker (Hörgeräte-Akustiker),

—————

— orthopaedic bootmaker (Orthopädienschuhmacher);

in Luxembourg:

- dispensing optician (opticien),
- dental technician (mécancien dentaire),
- hearing-aid maker (audioprothésiste),
- orthopaedic technician/surgical truss maker (mécancien orthopédiste/bandagiste),

- orthopaedic bootmaker (orthopédiste-cordonnier),

these courses are of a total duration of 14 years, including at least five years' training followed within a structured training framework, partly received in the workplace and partly provided by the vocational training establishment, and culminating in an examination which must be passed in order to be able to practise any activity considered as skilled, either independently or as an employee with a comparable level of responsibility;

in Austria:

- surgical truss maker (Bandagist),
- corset maker (Miederwarenerzeuger),
- optician (Optiker),
- orthopaedic shoemaker (Orthopädienschuhmacher),
- orthopaedic technician (Orthopädietechniker),
- dental technician (Zahntechniker),
- gardener (Gärtner),

which represent education and training of a total duration of at least 14 years, including at least five years' training within a structured training framework, divided into apprenticeship of at least three years' duration, comprising training received partly in the workplace and partly provided by a vocational training establishment, and a period of professional practice and training of at least two years' duration culminating in a mastership examination conferring the rights to exercise the profession, to train apprentices and to use the title 'Meister';

training for master craftsmen in the field of agriculture and forestry, namely:

- master in agriculture (Meister in der Landwirtschaft),
- master in rural home economics (Meister in der ländlichen Hauswirtschaft),
- master in horticulture (Meister im Gartenbau),
- master in market gardening (Meister im Feldgemüsebau),
- master in pomology and fruit-processing (Meister im Obstbau und in der Obstverwertung),
- master in viticulture and wine-production (Meister im Weinbau und in der Kellerwirtschaft),
- master in dairy farming (Meister in der Molkerei- und Käsewirtschaft),
- master in horse husbandry (Meister in der Pferdewirtschaft),

- master in fishery (Meister in der Fischereiwirtschaft),
- master in poultry farming (Meister in der Geflügelwirtschaft),
- master in apiculture (Meister in der Bienenwirtschaft),
- master in forestry (Meister in der Forstwirtschaft),
- master in forestry plantation and forest management (Meister in der Forstgarten- und Forstpflégewirtschaft),
- master in agricultural warehousing (Meister in der landwirtschaftlichen Lagerhaltung).

which represent education and training of a total duration of at least 15 years, including at least six years' training followed within a structured training framework divided into an apprenticeship of at least three years' duration, comprising training partly received in the business and partly provided by a vocational training establishment, and a period of three years of professional practice culminating in a mastership examination relating to the profession and conferring the rights to train apprentices and to use the title 'Meister';

in Poland:

- teacher for practical vocational training (Nauczyciel praktycznej nauki zawodu),

which represents education of a duration of:

- (i) eight years of elementary education and five years of vocational secondary education or equivalent secondary education in a relevant field followed by the course in pedagogy of a total duration of at least 150 hours, the course in work safety and work hygiene, and two years of professional experience in the profession one is going to teach; or
- (ii) eight years of elementary education and five years of vocational secondary education and diploma of graduation from a post-secondary pedagogical technical school; or
- (iii) eight years of elementary education and two to three years of basic vocational secondary education and at least three years of professional experience certified by a degree of master in the particular profession followed by a course in pedagogy of a total duration of at least 150 hours;

in Slovakia:

- master in vocational education (majster odbornej výchovy),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 12 years, comprising eight years of basic education, four years of vocational education (complete vocational secondary education and/or apprenticeship in the relevant (similar) vocational training or apprenticeship course), professional experience of a total duration of at least three years in the field of the person's completed education or apprenticeship and supplementary pedagogical study at the faculty of pedagogy or at the technical universities, or complete secondary education and apprenticeship in the relevant (similar) vocational training or apprenticeship course, professional experience of a total duration of at least three years in the field of the person's completed education or apprenticeship, and additional study of pedagogy at the faculty of pedagogy, or by 1 September 2005 specialised education in the field of special pedagogy provided for in the methodology centres for masters in vocational education at the special schools without supplementary pedagogical study.

2a *Meister/Maître (education and professional training leading to the title of Meister/Maître) in the following professions:*

in Germany:

- metal worker (Metallbauer),
- surgical instrument maker (Chirurgiemechaniker),
- coachbuilder (Karosserie- und Fahrzeugbauer),
- automotive mechatronics technician (Kraftfahrzeugtechniker),
- motorbike and bicycle mechanic (Zweiradmechaniker),

- refrigeration mechanic (Kälteanlagenbauer),
 - communication technician (Informationstechniker),
 - mechanic for agricultural and construction machinery (Landmaschinenmechaniker),
 - gunsmith (Büchsenmacher),
 - plumber (Klempner),
 - installer and heating fitter (Installateur und Heizungsbauer),
 - electrical engineer (Elektrotechniker),
 - electrical machine engineer (Elektromaschinenbauer),
 - boat and ship builder (Boots- und Schiffbauer),
 - bricklayer and concrete worker (Maurer und Betonbauer),
 - stove and air heating mechanic (Ofen- und Luftheizungsbauer),
 - carpenter (Zimmerer),
 - roofer (Dachdecker),
 - road construction worker (Straßenbauer),
 - thermal and acoustic insulation fitter (Wärme-, Kälte- und Schallschutzisolierer),
 - well-sinker (Brunnenbauer),
 - stonemason (Steinmetz und Steinbildhauer),
 - plasterer (Stuckateur),
 - painter and varnisher (Maler und Lackierer),
 - scaffolder (Gerüstbauer),
 - chimney sweep (Schornsteinfeger),
 - precision engineer (Feinwerkmechaniker),
 - joiner (Tischler),
 - ropemaker (Seiler),
 - baker (Bäcker),
 - pastry chef (Konditor),
 - butcher (Fleischer),
 - hairdresser (Frisör),
 - glazier (Glaser),
 - glassblower and glass apparatus maker (Glasbläser und Glasapparatbauer),
 - mechanic for tyres and vulcanisation (Vulkaniseur und Reifenmechaniker);
- in Luxembourg:
- baker/pastry chef (boulangier-pâtissier),
 - pastry, chocolate and ice cream maker/confectioner (pâtissier-chocolatier-confiseur-glacier),
 - butcher (boucher-charcutier),
 - horsemeat butcher (boucher-charcutier-chevalin),
 - caterer (traiteur),
 - miller (meunier),
 - tailor/dressmaker (tailleur-couturier),
 - fashion designer/milliner (modiste-chapelier),
 - furrier (fourreur),

- boot/shoemaker (bottier-cordonnier),
- clock/watchmaker (horloger),
- jeweller/goldsmith (bijoutier-orfèvre),
- hairdresser (coiffeur),
- beautician (esthéticien),
- general mechanical engineer (mécanicien en mécanique générale),
- lift/hoist/escalator/handling equipment engineer (installateur d'ascenseurs, de monte-charges, d'escaliers mécaniques et de matériel de manutention),
- gunsmith (armurier),
- blacksmith (forgeron),
- machinery, industrial and construction equipment mechanic/engineer (mécanicien de machines et de matériels industriels et de la construction),
- car and motorcycle mechanic and automotive electronics technician (mécanicien-électronicien d'autos et de motos),
- car bodywork maker/repairman (constructeur réparateur de carrosseries),
- car bodywork repairman/painter (débosselleur-peintre de véhicules automobiles),
- winder (bobineur),
- audiovisual (electronics) engineer (électronicien d'installations et d'appareils audiovisuels),
- cable network builder/repairman (constructeur réparateur de réseaux de télédistribution),
- office equipment and information technology engineer (électronicien en bureautique et en informatique),
- agricultural/winegrowing equipment engineer (mécanicien de machines et de matériel agricoles et viticoles),
- coppersmith (chaudronnier),
- galvaniser (galvaniseur),
- motor vehicle assessor (expert en automobiles),
- building contractor (entrepreneur de construction),
- road/paving contractor (entrepreneur de voirie et de pavage),
- concrete flooring specialist (confectionneur de chapes),
- heat insulation, soundproofing and waterproofing engineer (entrepreneur d'isolations thermiques, acoustiques et d'étanchéité),
- heating and plumbing engineer (installateur de chauffage-sanitaire),
- refrigeration engineer (installateur frigoriste),
- electrician (électricien),
- neon sign fitter (installateur d'enseignes lumineuses),
- electronics engineer specialising in communication and information technology (électronicien en communication et en informatique),
- security and alarm system engineer (installateur de systèmes d'alarmes et de sécurité),
- carpenter/cabinet maker (menuisier-ébéniste),
- parquet flooring fitter (parqueteur),
- prefabricated unit fitter (poseur d'éléments préfabriqués),
- manufacturer/fitter of blinds, sun blinds, shutters and awnings (fabricant poseur de volets, de jalousies, de marquises et de store),
- metal worker (entrepreneur de constructions métalliques),
- furnace/oven/kiln manufacturer (constructeur de fours),

- tinsmith/roofer (couvreur-ferblantier),
 - carpenter (charpentier),
 - stonemason/cutter (marbrier-tailleur de pierres),
 - tiler (carreleur),
 - plasterer/builder specialising in ceilings and outer walls (plafonneur-façadier),
 - painter and decorator (peintre-décorateur),
 - glazing and mirror specialist (vitrier-miroitier),
 - upholsterer and decorator (tapissier-décorateur),
 - manufacturer/fitter of hearths and earthenware stoves (constructeur poseur de cheminées et de poêles en faïence),
 - printer (imprimeur),
 - media operator (opérateur média),
 - screen printer (sérigraphe),
 - bookbinder (relieur),
 - medical and surgical equipment technician (mécanicien de matériel médico-chirurgical),
 - driving instructor (instructeur de conducteurs de véhicules automoteurs),
 - manufacturer/fitter of metal boarding and roofs (fabricant poseur de bardages et toitures métalliques),
 - photographer (photographe),
 - musical instrument maker/repairer (fabricant réparateur d'instruments de musique),
 - swimming instructor (instructeur de natation);
- in Austria:
- master builder (Baumeister hinsichtl. der ausführenden Tätigkeiten),
 - baker (Bäcker),
 - well-sinker (Brunnenmeister),
 - roofer (Dachdecker),
 - electrical engineer (Elektrotechniker),
 - butcher (Fleischer),
 - hairdresser and wig-maker (stylist) (Friseur und Perückenmacher (Stylist))
 - ,
 - gas and sanitation installations engineering (Gas- und Sanitärtechnik),
 - glazier (Glaser),
 - glass-facing work and plate-glass polishing (Glasbeleger und Flachglasschleifer),
 - glassblower and glass apparatus maker (Glasbläser und Glasapparatbauer),
 - polishing and shaping of hollow glass (linked craft) (Hohlglasschleifer und Hohlglasveredler (verbundenes Handwerk)),
 - stove-maker (Hafner),
 - heating engineering (Heizungstechnik),
 - ventilation engineer (linked craft) (Lüftungstechnik (verbundenes Handwerk)),
 - refrigeration and air-conditioning (Kälte- und Klimatechnik),
 - communications electronics (Kommunikationselektronik),

- pastry chef (confectioner), including makers of gingerbread, candied fruit, ice-cream and chocolate (Konditor (Zuckerbäcker) einschl. der Lebzelter und der Kanditen- Gefrorenes- und -Schokoladewarenerzeugung),
 - automotive mechatronics technician (Kraftfahrzeugtechnik),
 - manufacture of bodywork, including panel beating and painting (linked craft) (Karosseriebauer einschl. Karosseriespengler u. -lackierer (verbundenes Handwerk)),
 - processing of plastic materials (Kunststoffverarbeitung),
 - painter and decorator (Maler und Anstreicher),
 - varnisher (Lackierer),
 - gold-plating and decorating (Vergolder und Staffierer),
 - manufacture of signs (linked craft) (Schilderherstellung (verbundenes Handwerk)),
 - mechatronics for electrical engineering and automation (Mechatroniker f. Elektromaschinenbau u. Automatisierung),
 - mechatronics for electronics (Mechatroniker f. Elektronik),
 - office automation and IT systems (Büro- und EDV-Systemtechnik),
 - mechatronics for machinery and manufacturing technology (Mechatroniker f. Maschinen- und Fertigungstechnik),
 - mechatronics for medical equipment (linked craft) (Mechatroniker f. Medizingerätetechnik (verbundenes Handwerk)),
 - surface engineering (Oberflächentechnik),
 - metal design (linked craft) (Metalldesign (verbundenes Handwerk)),
 - locksmith (Schlosser),
 - blacksmith (Schmied),
 - agricultural machinery technician (Landmaschinentechnik),
 - plumber (Spengler),
 - coppersmith (linked craft) (Kupferschmied (verbundenes Handwerk)),
 - master stonemason, including the manufacture of artificial stones and terrazzo (Steinmetzmeister einschl. Kunststeinerzeugung und Terrazzomacher),
 - plasterer (Stukkateur und Trockenausbauer),
 - joiner (Tischler),
 - layout designer (Modellbauer),
 - cooper (Binder),
 - wood-turner (Drechsler),
 - boat builder (Bootsbauer),
 - Sculptor (linked craft) (Bildhauer (verbundenes Handwerk)),
 - vulcaniser (Vulkaniseur),
 - gunsmith (including trade in arms) (Waffengewerbe (Büchsenmacher) einschl. des Waffenhandels),
 - thermal, acoustic and fire insulation (Wärme- Kälte- Schall- und Branddämmer),
 - master carpenter (Baumeister hinsichtl. der ausführenden Tätigkeiten),
- which represent education and training courses of a total duration of at least thirteen years, including at least three years' training followed within a structured training framework, partly received in the workplace and partly provided by a vocational training establishment, and culminating in an examination, in addition to at least one year's theoretical and practical training as a master craftsman. Passing the master craftsman examination confers the right to exercise the profession in a self-employed capacity, train apprentices and use the title of Master (Meister/Maitre).

3. *Seafaring sector*

(a) *Sea transport*

Training for the following:

in Latvia:

- electrical engineer officer on ships (kuģu elektromehāniķis),
- operator of refrigeration machinery (kuģa saldēšanas iekārtu mašīnists);

in the Netherlands:

- VTS-official (VTS-functionaris);

which represent training:

— in Latvia:

- (i) for electrical engineer officer on ships (kuģu elektromehāniķis),
 1. a person of not less than 18 years of age;
 2. represents an education of a total duration of at least 12,5 years, comprising at least nine years of elementary education and at least three years of vocational education. In addition, seagoing service of not less than six months as a ship's electrician or as assistant to the electrical engineer on ships with generator power more than 750 kW is required. Vocational training is completed by a special examination by the competent authority in accordance with the training programme as approved by the Ministry of Transport;
- (ii) for operator of refrigeration machinery (kuģa saldēšanas iekārtu mašīnists),
 1. a person of not less than 18 years of age;
 2. represents an education of a total duration of at least 13 years, comprising at least nine years of elementary education and at least three years of vocational education. In addition, seagoing service of not less than 12 months as assistant to the refrigeration engineer is required. Vocational training is completed by a special examination by the competent authority in accordance with the training programme as approved by the Ministry of Transport;

— in the Netherlands:

An education of a total duration of at least 15 years, comprising at least three years of higher vocational education (HBO) or intermediate vocational training (MBO), which are followed by national and regional specialisation courses, comprising at least 12 weeks of theoretical training each and each culminating in an examination.

(b)

Sea fishing

Training for the following:

in Germany:

- captain, deep-sea fishing (Kapitän BG/Fischerei),
- captain, coastal fishing (Kapitän BLK/Fischerei),
- deck officer, deep-sea vessel (Nautischer Schiffsoffizier BGW/Fischerei),
- deck officer, coastal vessel (Nautischer Schiffsoffizier BK/Fischerei);

in the Netherlands:

- first mate/engineer V (stuurman werktuigkundige V),
- engineer IV (fishing vessel) (werktuigkundige IV visvaart),
- first mate IV (fishing vessel) (stuurman IV visvaart),
- first mate/engineer VI (stuurman werktuigkundige VI),

which represent training:

— in Germany, of a total duration of between 14 and 18 years, including a three-year course of basic vocational training and one year's service at sea, followed by one or two years of specialised vocational training supplemented, where appropriate, by two year's work experience in navigation,

— in the Netherlands, involving a course varying in duration between 13 and 15 years, at least two years of which are provided in a specialised vocational school, supplemented by a 12-month period of work experience,

and are recognised under the Torremolinos Convention (1977 International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels).

4. *Technical sector*

Training for the following:

in the Czech Republic:

— authorised technician, authorised builder (autorizovaný technik, autorizovaný stavitel),

which represents vocational training of a duration of at least nine years, comprising four years of technical secondary education, completed by the 'maturitní zkouška' exam (secondary technical school) and five years of professional experience, concluded by the professional qualification test for pursuit of selected professional activities in construction (pursuant to Act No 50/1976 Sb. (the Building Act) and Act No 360/1992 Sb.);

— track vehicle driver (fyzická osoba řídící drážní vozidlo),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 12 years, comprising at least eight years of elementary education and at least four years of vocational secondary education completed by the 'maturitní zkouška' exam and concluded by the State exam on the motive power of vehicles;

— track revision technician (drážní revizní technik),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 12 years, comprising at least eight years of elementary education and at least four years of vocational secondary education at a secondary machinery or electronics school completed by the 'maturitní zkouška' exam;

— road driving instructor (učitel autoškoly),

a person not less than 24 years of age; represents education of a total duration of at least 12 years, comprising at least eight years of elementary education and at least four years of vocational secondary education focused on traffic or machinery completed by the 'maturitní zkouška' exam;

— State technician for the control of motor vehicle roadworthiness (kontrolní technik STK),

a person not less than 21 years of age; represents education of a total duration of at least 12 years, comprising at least eight years of elementary education and at least four years of vocational secondary education completed by the 'maturitní zkouška' exam, followed by at least two years of technical practice; the person concerned must have a driving licence and a clean criminal record and must have completed the special training for State technicians of at least 120 hours' duration as well as successfully passing the exam;

— mechanic for control of car emissions (mechanik měření emisí),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 12 years, comprising at least eight years of elementary education and at least four years of vocational secondary education completed by the 'maturitní zkouška' exam; furthermore an applicant has to complete at least three years' technical practice and the special training for 'mechanic for the control of car emissions' of eight hours' duration as well as successfully passing the exam;

— boat master Class I (kapitán I. třídy),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 15 years, comprising eight years of elementary education and three years of vocational education completed by the 'maturitní zkouška' exam and culminating in an examination confirmed by a certificate of aptitude. This vocational education has to be followed by four years' vocational practice completed by an exam;

— restorer of monuments that are works of art crafts (restaurátor památek, které jsou díly uměleckých řemesel),

which represents education of a total duration of 12 years if involving full secondary technical education in the restoration course, or 10 to 12 years of study in a related course, plus five years of professional experience in the case of full secondary technical education completed by the 'maturitní zkouška' exam, or eight years of professional experience in the case of secondary technical education ending with the final apprenticeship exam;

— restorer of works of art that are not monuments and are held in the collections of museums and galleries, and of other objects of cultural value (restaurátor děl výtvarných umění, která nejsou památkami a jsou uložena ve sbírkách muzeí a galerií, a ostatních předmětů kulturní hodnoty),

which represents education of a total duration of 12 years plus five years of professional experience in the case of full secondary technical education in the restoration course completed by the 'maturitní zkouška' exam;

— waste manager (odpadový hospodář),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 12 years, comprising at least eight years of elementary education and at least four years of secondary vocational education completed by the 'maturitní zkouška' exam and a minimum of five years of experience in the waste management sector within the last 10 years;

— blasting technical manager (technický vedoucí odstřelů),

which represents education of a total duration of at least 12 years, comprising at least eight years of elementary education and at least four years of vocational secondary education completed by the 'maturitní zkouška' exam,

and followed by:

two years as a shotfirer underground (for underground activity) or one year on surface (for surface activity), including six months as an assistant shotfirer;

training course of 100 hours of theoretical and practical training followed by an examination before the relevant District Mining Authority;

professional experience of six months or more in planning and carrying out major blasting works;

training course of 32 hours of theoretical and practical training followed by an examination before the Czech Mining Authority;

in Latvia:

— engine-railway sector driver's assistant (vilces līdzekļa vadītāja (mašīnista palīgs),

a person not less than 18 years of age; represents education of a total duration of at least 12 years, comprising at least eight years of elementary education and at least four years of vocational education; vocational training completed by the employer's special examination; certificate of competence issued by a competent authority for five years;

in the Netherlands:

— bailiff (gerechtsdeurwaarder),

— dental-prosthesis maker (tandprotheticus),

which represent a course of study and vocational training:

(i) in the case of the bailiff (gerechtsdeurwaarder), totalling 19 years, comprising eight years' compulsory schooling followed by eight years' secondary education including four years' technical education culminating in a State examination and supplemented by three years' theoretical and practical vocational training;

(ii) in the case of the dental-prosthesis maker (tandprotheticus) totalling at least 15 years of full time training and three years of part time training,

comprising eight years of primary education, four years of general secondary education, completion of three years of vocational training, involving theoretical and practical training as a dental technician, supplemented by three years of part-time training as a dental prosthesis-maker, culminating in an examination;

in Austria:

- forester (Förster),
- technical consulting (Technisches Büro),
- labour leasing (Überlassung von Arbeitskräften - Arbeitsleihe),
- employment agent (Arbeitsvermittlung),
- investment adviser (Vermögensberater),
- private investigator (Berufsdetektiv),
- security guard (Bewachungsgewerbe),
- real estate agent (Immobilienmakler),
- real estate manager (Immobilienverwalter),
- building project organiser (Bauträger, Bauorganisator, Baubetreuer),
- debt-collecting institute (Inkassobüro/Inkassoinstitut),

which represent education and training of a total duration of at least 15 years, comprising eight years' compulsory schooling followed by a minimum of five years' secondary technical or commercial study, culminating in a technical or commercial mature level qualifying examination, supplemented by at least two years' workplace education and training culminating in a professional examination;

- insurance consultant (Berater in Versicherungsangelegenheiten),

which represents education and training of a total duration of 15 years, including six years' training followed within a structured training framework, divided into an apprenticeship of three years' duration and a three-year period of professional practice and training, culminating in an examination;

- master builder/planning and technical calculation (Planender Baumeister),
- master woodbuilder/planning and technical calculation (Planender Zimmermeister),

which represent education and training of a total duration of at least 18 years, including at least nine years' vocational training divided into four years' secondary technical study and five years' professional practice and training culminating in a professional examination conferring the rights to exercise the profession and to train apprentices, in so far as this training relates to the right to plan buildings, to make technical calculations and to supervise construction work (the Maria Theresian privilege);

- commercial bookkeeper (Gewerblicher Buchhalter), under the 1994 Gewerbeordnung (1994 law on trade, crafts and industry);
- self-employed bookkeeper (Selbständiger Buchhalter), under the 1999 Bundesgesetz über die Wirtschaftstreuhänderberufe (1999 law on the public accounting professions);

in Poland:

- diagnostician executing motor vehicle roadworthiness tests at a vehicle control station at basic level (diagnosta przeprowadzający badania techniczne w stacji kontroli pojazdów o podstawowym zakresie badań),

which represents eight years of elementary education and five years of secondary technical education in the field of motor vehicles and three years' practice in a vehicle service station or in a garage, covering 51 hours of basic training in controlling motor vehicles roadworthiness and passing the qualification examination,

- diagnostician executing motor vehicle roadworthiness tests at a district vehicle control station (diagnosta przeprowadzający badania techniczne pojazdu w okręgowej stacji kontroli pojazdów),

which represents eight years of elementary education and five years of technical secondary education in the field of motor vehicles and four years' practice in a vehicle service station or in a garage, covering 51 hours of basic course in controlling motor vehicle roadworthiness and passing the qualification examination;

— diagnostician executing motor vehicle roadworthiness tests at a vehicle control station (diagnosta wykonujący badania techniczne pojazdów w stacji kontroli pojazdów),

which represents:

(i) eight years of elementary education and five years of secondary technical education in the field of motor vehicles and four years' proven practice in a vehicle service station or in a garage, or

(ii) eight years of elementary education and five years of secondary technical education in a field other than motor vehicle specialisation and eight years' proven practice in a vehicle service station or in a garage, covering a total of 113 hours of complete training including basic and specialist training, with exams after every stage.

The duration in hours and the general scope of the particular courses in the framework of the complete training for diagnostician are separately specified in the Ministry of Infrastructure's Regulation of 28 November 2002 on detailed requirements regarding diagnosticians (OJ 2002, No 208, pos. 1769);

— train dispatcher (dyżurny ruchu),

which represents eight years of elementary education and four years of secondary vocational education, with rail transport specialisation, as well as a course preparing for work as a train dispatcher of 45 days and passing the qualification examination, or which represents eight years of elementary education and five years of secondary vocational education with rail transport specialisation, as well as a course preparing for work as a train dispatcher of 63 days and passing the qualification examination.

5. *United Kingdom courses accredited as national vocational qualifications or Scottish vocational qualifications*

Training for:

- listed veterinary nurse,
- mine electrical engineer,
- mine mechanical engineer,
- dental therapist,
- dental hygienist,
- dispensing optician,
- mine deputy,
- insolvency practitioner,
- licensed conveyancer,

— certified technically competent person in waste management,

leading to qualifications accredited as national vocational qualifications (NVQs) or, in Scotland, accredited as Scottish vocational qualifications, at levels 3 and 4 of the United Kingdom National Framework of Vocational Qualifications.

These levels are defined as follows:

— level 3: competence in a broad range of varied work activities performed in a wide variety of contexts and most of which are complex and non-routine. There is considerable responsibility and autonomy, and control or guidance of others is often required,

— level 4: Competence in a broad range of complex, technical or professional work activities performed in a wide variety of contexts and with a substantial degree of personal responsibility and autonomy. Responsi-

bility for the work of others and the allocation of resources is often present.

SCHEDULE 3

Recognition on the basis of coordination of the minimum training conditions

V.1. DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

5.1.1. Evidence of formal qualifications in basic medical training

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Certificate accompanying the qualifications	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van arts/ Diplôme de docteur en médecine	— Les universités/De universiteiten — Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française/De bevoegde Examen- commissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap		20 December 1976
България	Диплома за висше образование на обра- зователно-квалифи- кационна степен 'магистър' по 'Медицина' и профе- сионална квали- фикация 'Магистър- лекар'	Медицински факултет във Висше медицинско училище (Медицински университет, Висш медицински институт в Република България)		1 January 2007
Česká republika	Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu všeobecné lékařství (doktor medicíny, MUDr.)	Lékařská fakulta univerzity v České republice	— Vysvědčení o státní rigorózní zkoušce	1 May 2004
Danmark	Bevis for bestået læge- videnskabelig embed- seksamen	Medicinsk universitets- fakultet	— Autorisation som læge, udstedt af Sundhedsstyrelsen og — Tilladelse til selv- stændigt virke som læge (doku- mentation for gennemført praktisk uddannelse), udstedt af Sund- hedsstyrelsen	20 December 1976
Deutschland	— Zeugnis über die Ärztliche Prüfung — Zeugnis über die Ärztliche Staat- sprüfung und Zeugnis über die Vorbereitungszeit als Medizinalas- sistent, soweit diese nach den deutschen Rechtsvorschriften noch für den Abschluss der ärztlichen Ausbildung vorgesehen war	Zuständige Behörden		20 December 1976

Qualifications (Right to Practise) Act 2009 [B. 25/09]

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Certificate accompanying the qualifications	Reference date
Eesti	Diplom arstiteaduse õppekava läbimise kohta	Tartu Ülikool		1 May 2004
Ελλάδα	Πτυχίο Ιατρικής	— Ιατρική Σχολή Πανεπιστημίου, — Σχολή Επιστημών Υγείας, Τμήμα Ιατρικής Πανεπιστημίου		1 January 1981
España	Título de Licenciado en Medicina y Cirugía	— Ministerio de Educación y Cultura — El rector de una Universidad		1 January 1986
France	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en médecine	Universités		20 December 1976
Ireland	Primary qualification	Competent examining body	Certificate of experience	20 December 1976
Italia	Diploma di laurea in medicina e chirurgia	Università	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio della medicina e chirurgia	20 December 1976
Κύπρος	Πιστοποιητικό Εγγραφής Ιατρού	Ιατρικό Συμβούλιο		1 May 2004
Latvija	ārstu diploms	Universitātes tipa augstskola		1 May 2004
Lietuva	Aukštojo mokslo diplomas, nurodantis suteiktą gydytojo kvalifikaciją	Universitetas	Internatūros pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą medicinos gydytojo profesinę kvalifikaciją	1 May 2004
Luxembourg	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en médecine, chirurgie et accouchements,	Jury d'examen d'Etat	Certificat de stage	20 December 1976
Magyarország	Általános orvosi oklevél (doctor medicinae universae, röv.: dr. med. univ.)	Egyetem		1 May 2004
Malta	Lawja ta' Tabib tal-Medicina u l-Kirurgija	Università' ta' Malta	Certifikat ta' registrazzjoni mahruġ mill-Kunsill Mediku	1 May 2004
Nederland	Getuigschrift van met goed gevolg afgelegd artsexamen	Faculteit Geneeskunde		20 December 1976
Österreich	1. Urkunde über die Verleihung des akademischen Grades Doktor der gesamten Heilkunde (bzw. Doctor medicinae universae, Dr.med.univ.) 2. Diplom über die spezifische Ausbildung zum Arzt für Allgemeinmedizin bzw. Facharzt Diplom	1. Medizinische Fakultät einer Universität 2. Österreichische Ärztekammer		1 January 1994

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Certificate accompanying the qualifications	Reference date
Polska	Dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych na kierunku lekarskim z tytułem 'lekarza'	1. Akademia Medyczna 2. Uniwersytet Medyczny 3. Collegium Medicum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego	Lekarski Egzamin Państwowy	1 May 2004
Portugal	Carta de Curso de licenciatura em medicina	Universidades	Diploma comprovativo da conclusão do internato geral emitido pelo Ministério da Saúde	1 January 1986
România	Diplomă de licență de doctor medic	Universități		1 January 2007
Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naslov 'doktor medicine/doktorica medicine'	Univerza		1 May 2004
Slovensko	Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'doktor medicíny' ('MUDr.')	Vysoká škola		1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Lääketieteen lisen-siaatin tutkinto/ Medicine licentia-texamen	— Helsingin yliopisto/ Helsingfors universitet — Kuopion yliopisto — Oulun yliopisto — Tampereen yliopisto — Turun yliopisto	Todistus lääkärin perusterveydenhuollon lisäkoulutuksesta/ Examenbevis om tilläggsutbildning för läkare inom primär-vården	1 January 1994
Sverige	Läkarexamen	Universitet	Bevis om praktisk utbildning som utfärdas av Socialstyrelsen	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Primary qualification	Competent examining body	Certificate of experience	20 December 1976

5.1.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of specialised doctors

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Bijzondere beroepstitel van geneesheer-specialist/Titre professionnel particulier de médecin spécialiste	Minister bevoegd voor Volksgezondheid/Ministre de la Santé publique	20 December 1976
България	Свидетелство за призната специалност	Медицински университет, Висш медицински институт или Военномедицинска академия	1 January 2007
Česká republika	Diplom o specializaci	Ministerstvo zdravotnictví	1 May 2004
Danmark	Bevis for tilladelse til at betegne sig som speciallæge	Sundhedsstyrelsen	20 December 1976

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Reference date
Deutschland	Fachärztliche Anerkennung	Landesärztekammer	20 December 1976
Eesti	Residentuuri lõputunnistus eriarstiabi erialal	Tartu Ülikool	1 May 2004
Ελλάς	Τίτλος Ιατρικής Ειδικότητας	1. Νομαρχιακή Αυτοδιοίκηση 2. Νομαρχία	1 January 1981
España	Título de Especialista	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura	1 January 1986
France	1. Certificat d'études spéciales de médecine 2. Attestation de médecin spécialiste qualifié 3. Certificat d'études spéciales de médecine 4. Diplôme d'études spécialisées ou spécialisation complémentaire qualifiante de médecine	1. Universités 2. Conseil de l'Ordre des médecins 3. Universités 4. Universités	20 December 1976
Ireland	Certificate of Specialist doctor	Competent authority	20 December 1976
Italia	Diploma di medico specialista	Università	20 December 1976
Κύπρος	Περιοποιητικό Αναγνώρισης Ειδικότητας	Ιατρικό Συμβούλιο	1 May 2004
Latvija	'Sertifikāts'—kompetentu iestāžu izsniegts dokuments, kas apliecina, ka persona ir nokārtojusi sertifikācijas eksāmenu specialitātē	Latvijas Ārstu biedrība Latvijas Ārstniecības personu profesionālo organizāciju savienība	1 May 2004
Lietuva	Rezidentūros pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą gydytojo specialisto profesinę kvalifikaciją	Universitetas	1 May 2004
Luxembourg	Certificat de médecin spécialiste	Ministre de la Santé publique	20 December 1976
Magyarország	Szakorvosi bizonyítvány	Az Egészségügyi, Szociális és Családügyi Minisztérium illetékes testülete	1 May 2004
Malta	Certifikat ta' Speċjalista Mediki	Kumitat ta' Approvazzjoni dwar Speċjalisti	1 May 2004
Nederland	Bewijs van inschrijving in een Specialistenregister	— Medisch Specialisten Registratie Commissie (MSRC) van de Koninklijke Nederlandsche Maatschappij tot Bevordering der Geneeskunst — Sociaal-Geneskundigen Registratie Commissie van de Koninklijke Nederlandsche Maatschappij tot Bevordering der Geneeskunst	20 December 1976
Österreich	Facharzt Diplom	Österreichische Ärztekammer	1 January 1994
Polska	Dyplom uzyskania tytułu specjalisty	Centrum Egzaminów Medycznych	1 May 2004
Portugal	1. Grau de assistente 2. Título de especialista	1. Ministério da Saúde 2. Ordem dos Médicos	1 January 1986
România	Certificat de medic specialist	Ministerul Sănătății Publici	1 January 2007
Slovenija	Potrđilo o opravljenem specialističnem izpitu	1. Ministrstvo za zdravje 2. Zdravniška zbornica Slovenije	1 May 2004

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Reference date
Slovensko	Diplom o špecializácii	Slovenská zdravotnícka univerzita	1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Erikoislääkäriin tutkinto/Speciallääkäriexamen	1. Helsingin yliopisto/Helsingfors universitet 2. Kuopion yliopisto 3. Oulun yliopisto 4. Tampereen yliopisto 5. Turun yliopisto	1 January 1994
Sverige	Bevis om specialkompetens som läkare, utfärdat av Socialstyrelsen	Socialstyrelsen	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Certificate of Completion of specialist training	Competent authority	20 December 1976

5.1.3. Titles of training courses in specialised medicine

Country	Anaesthetics Minimum period of training: 3 years	General surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Anesthésie-réanimation/Anesthésie réanimatie	Chirurgie/Heelkunde
България	Анестезиология и интензивно лечение	Хирургия
Česká republika	Anesteziologie a resuscitace	Chirurgie
Danmark	Anæstesiologi	Kirurgi eller kirurgiske sygdomme
Deutschland	Anästhesiologie	(Allgemeine) Chirurgie
Eesti	Anestesioloogia	Üldkirurgia
Ελλάς	Ανασθησιολογία	Χειρουργική
España	Anestesiología y Reanimación	Cirugía general y del aparato digestivo
France	Anesthésiologie-Réanimation chirurgicale	Chirurgie générale
Ireland	Anaesthesia	Cirugía general
Italia	Anestesia e rianimazione	Chirurgia generale
Κύπρος	Ανασθησιολογία	Γενική Χειρουργική
Latvija	Anestezioloģija un reanimatoloģija	Ķirurgija
Lietuva	Anesteziologija reanimatologija	Chirurgija
Luxembourg	Anesthésie-réanimation	Chirurgie générale
Magyarország	Aneszteziológia és intenzív terápia	Sebészet
Malta	Anesteżija u Kura Intensiva	Kirurgija Ġenerali
Nederland	Anesthesiologie	Heelkunde
Österreich	Anästhesiologie und Intensivmedizin	Chirurgie
Polska	Anesteziologia i intensywna terapia	Chirurgia ogólna
Portugal	Anestesiologia	Cirurgia geral
România	Anestezie și terapie intensivă	Chirurgie generală
Slovenija	Anesteziologija, reanimatologija in perioperativna intenzivna medicina	Splošna kirurgija

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Country	Anaesthetics Minimum period of training: 3 years	General surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Slovensko	Anestéziológia a intenzívna medicína	Chirurgia
Suomi/Finland	Anestesiologia ja tehohoito/Anestesiologi och intensivvård	Yleiskirurgia/Allmän kirurgi
Sverige	Anestesi och intensivvård	Kirurgi
United Kingdom	Anaesthetics	General surgery

Country	Neurological surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Obstetrics and Gynaecology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Neurochirurgie	Gynécologie — obstétrique/Gynaecologie en verloskunde
България	Неврохирургия	Акушерство, гинекология и репродуктивна медицина
Česká republika	Neurochirurgie	Gynekologie a porodnictví
Danmark	Neurokirurgi eller kirurgiske nervesygdomme	Gynækologi og obstetrik eller kvindesygdomme og fødselsbistand
Deutschland	Neurochirurgie	Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe
Eesti	Neurokirurgia	Sünnitusabi ja günekoloogia
Ελλάς	Νευροχειρουργική	Μαιευτική-Γυναικολογία
España	Neurocirugía	Obstetricia y ginecología
France	Neurochirurgie	Gynécologie — obstétrique
Ireland	Neurosurgery	Obstetrics and gynaecology
Italia	Neurochirurgia	Ginecologia e ostetricia
Κύπρος	Νευροχειρουργική	Μαιευτική — Γυναικολογία
Latvija	Neiroķirurgija	Ginekoloģija un dzemdniecība
Lietuva	Neurochirurgija	Akušerija ginekologija
Luxembourg	Neurochirurgie	Gynécologie — obstétrique
Magyarország	Idégsébszét	Szülészeti-nőgyógyászat
Malta	Newrokinurġija	Ostetriċja u Ginekoloġija
Nederland	Neurochirurgie	Verloskunde en gynaecologie
Österreich	Neurochirurgie	Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe
Polska	Neurochirurgia	Położnictwo i ginekologia
Portugal	Neurocirurgia	Ginecologia e obstetricia
România	Neurochirurgie	Obstetrică-ginecologie
Slovenija	Nevrokirurgija	Ginekologija in porodništvo
Slovensko	Neurochirurgia	Gynekológia a pôrodnictvo
Suomi/Finland	Neurokirurgia/Neurokirurgi	Naistentaudit ja synnytykset/Kvinnosjukdomar och förlossningar

Country	Neurological surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Obstetrics and Gynaecology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Sverige	Neurokirurgi	Obstetrik och gynekologi
United Kingdom	Neurosurgery	Obstetrics and gynaecology
Country	General (internal) medicine Minimum period of training: 5 years	Ophthalmology Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Médecine interne/Inwendige geneeskunde	Ophthalmologie/Oftalmologie
България	Вътрешни болести	Очни болести
Česká republika	Vnitřní lékařství	Oftalmologie
Danmark	Internt medicin	Oftalmologi eller øjensygdomme
Deutschland	Innere Medizin	Augenheilkunde
Eesti	Sisehaigused	Oftalmoloogia
Ελλάς	Παθολογία	Οφθαλμολογία
España	Medicina interna	Oftalmología
France	Médecine interne	Ophthalmologie
Ireland	General medicine	Ophthalmic surgery
Italia	Medicina interna	Oftalmologia
Κύπρος	Παθολογία	Οφθαλμολογία
Latvija	Interiā medicīna	Oftalmoloģija
Lietuva	Vidaus ligos	Oftalmologija
Luxembourg	Médecine interne	Ophthalmologie
Magyarország	Belgyógyászat	Szemészet
Malta	Mediċina Interna	Oftalmoloġija
Nederland	Interne geneeskunde	Oogheelkunde
Österreich	Innere Medizin	Augenheilkunde und Optometrie
Polska	Choroby wewnętrzne	Okulistyka
Portugal	Medicina interna	Oftalmologia
România	Medicină internă	Oftalmologie
Slovenija	Interna medicina	Oftalmologija
Slovensko	Vnútorné lekárstvo	Oftalmológia
Suomi/Finland	Sisätauti/Inre medicin	Silmätaudit/Ögonsjukdomar
Sverige	Intermedicin	Ögonsjukdomar (oftalmologi)
United Kingdom	General (internal) medicine	Ophthalmology

Country	Otorhinolaryngology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Paediatrics Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Oto-rhino-laryngologie/Otorhinolaryngologie	Pédiatrie/Pediatrie
България	Ушно-носно-гърлени болести	Детски болести
Česká republika	Otorinolaryngologie	Dětské lékařství
Danmark	Oto-rhino-laryngologi eller øre-næse-hals-sygdomme	Pædiatri eller sygdomme hos børn
Deutschland	Hals-Nasen-Ohrenheilkunde	Kinder — und Jugendheilkunde
Eesti	Otorinolaringoloogia	Pediaatria
Ελλάς	Ωτορινολαρυγγολογία	Παιδιατρική
España	Otorinolaringología	Pediatría y sus áreas específicas
France	Oto-rhino-laryngologie	Pédiatrie
Ireland	Otolaryngology	Paediatrics
Italia	Otorinolaringoiatria	Pediatria
Κύπρος	Ωτορινολαρυγγολογία	Παιδιατρική
Latvija	Otolaringoloģija	Pediatrija
Lietuva	Otorinolaringologija	Vaikų ligos
Luxembourg	Oto-rhino-laryngologie	Pédiatrie
Magyarország	Fül-orr-gégegyógyászat	Csecsemő- és gyermekgyógyászat
Malta	Otorinolaringoloģija	Pedjatrija
Nederland	Keel-, neus- en oorheelkunde	Kindergeneeskunde
Österreich	Hals-, Nasen- und Ohrenkrankheiten	Kinder — und Jugendheilkunde
Polska	Otorynolaryngologia	Pediatria
Portugal	Otorinolaringologia	Pediatria
România	Otorinolaringologie	Pediatrie
Slovenija	Otorinolaringologija	Pediatrija
Slovensko	Otorinolaryngológia	Pediatria
Suomi/Finland	Korva-, nenä- ja kurkkutaudit/Öron-, näs- och halssjukdomar	Lastentaudit/Barnsjukdomar
Sverige	Öron-, näs- och halssjukdomar (oto-rhino-laryngologi)	Barn- och ungdomsmedicin
United Kingdom	Otolaryngology	Paediatrics

Country	Respiratory medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years	Urology Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Pneumologie	Urologie
България	Пневмология и фтизиатрия	Урология
Česká republika	Tuberkulóza a respirační nemoci	Urologie

Country	Respiratory medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years	Urology Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Danmark	Medicinske lungesygdomme	Urologi eller urinvejenes kirurgiske sygdomme
Deutschland	Pneumologie	Urologie
Eesti	Pulmonoloogia	Uroloogia
Ελλάς	Φυματιολογία- Πνευμονολογία	Ουρολογία
España	Neumología	Urología
France	Pneumologie	Urologie
Ireland	Respiratory medicine	Urology
Italia	Malattie dell'apparato respiratorio	Urologia
Κύπρος	Πνευμονολογία — Φυματιολογία	Ουρολογία
Latvija	Pneimoloģija	Uroloģija
Lietuva	Pulmonologija	Urologija
Luxembourg	Pneumologie	Urologie
Magyarország	Tüdőgyógyászat	Urológia
Malta	Medicina Respiratorja	Uroloġija
Nederland	Longziekten en tuberculose	Urologie
Österreich	Lungenkrankheiten	Urologie
Polska	Choroby płuc	Urologia
Portugal	Pneumologia	Urologia
România	Pneumologie	Urologie
Slovenija	Pnevmologija	Urologija
Slovensko	Pneumológia a fízseológia	Urológia
Suomi/Finland	Keuhkosairaudet ja allergologia/Lungsjukdomar och allergologi	Urologia/Urologi
Sverige	Lungsjukdomar (pneumologi)	Urologi
United Kingdom	Respiratory medicine	Urology

Country	Orthopaedics Minimum period of training: 5 years	Pathological anatomy Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Chirurgie orthopédique/Orthopedische heelkunde	Anatomie pathologique/Pathologische anatomie
България	Ортопедия и травматология	Обща и клинична патология
Česká republika	Ortopedie	Patologická anatomie
Danmark	Ortopædisk kirurgi	Patologisk anatomi eller vævs- og celleundersøgelser
Deutschland	Orthopädie (und Unfallchirurgie)	Pathologie
Eesti	Ortopeedia	Patoloogia
Ελλάς	Ορθοπαιδική	Παθολογική Ανατομική
España	Cirugía ortopédica y traumatología	Anatomía patológica

Country	Orthopaedics Minimum period of training: 5 years	Pathological anatomy Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
France	Chirurgie orthopédique et traumatologie	Anatomie et cytologie pathologiques
Ireland	Trauma and orthopaedic surgery	Morbid anatomy and histopathology
Italia	Ortopedia e traumatologia	Anatomia patologica
Κύπρος	Ορθοπαιδική	Παθολογοανατομία — Ιστολογία
Latvija	Traumatoloģija un ortopēdija	Patoloģija
Lietuva	Ortopedija traumatologija	Patologija
Luxembourg	Orthopédie	Anatomie pathologique
Magyarország	Ortopédia	Patológia
Malta	Kirurgija Ortopedika	Istopatoloģija
Nederland	Orthopedie	Pathologie
Österreich	Orthopädie und Orthopädische Chirurgie	Pathologie
Polska	Ortopedia i traumatologia narządu ruchu	Patomorfologia
Portugal	Ortopedia	Anatomia patologica
România	Ortopedie □i traumatologie	Anatomie patologică
Slovenija	Ortopedska kirurgija	Anatomska patologija in citopatologija
Slovensko	Ortopédia	Patologická anatomia
Suomi/Finland	Ortopedia ja traumatologia/Ortopedi och traumatologi	Patologia/Patologi
Sverige	Ortopedi	Klinisk patologi
United Kingdom	Trauma and orthopaedic surgery	Histopathology

Country	Neurology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Psychiatry Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Neurologie	Psychiatrie de l'adulte/Volwassen psychiatrie
България	Нервни болести	Психиатрия
Česká republika	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Danmark	Neurologi eller medicinske nervesygdomme	Psykiatri
Deutschland	Neurologie	Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie
Eesti	Neuroloogia	Psühhiaatria
Ελλάς	Νευρολογία	Ψυχιατρική
España	Neurologia	Psiquiatria
France	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Ireland	Neurology	Psychiatry
Italia	Neurologia	Psichiatria
Κύπρος	Νευρολογία	Ψυχιατρική
Latvija	Neiroloģija	Psihiatrija

Country	Neurology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Psychiatry Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Lietuva	Neurologija	Psichiatrija
Luxembourg	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Magyarország	Neurológia	Pszichiátria
Malta	Newrologija	Psikjatrija
Nederland	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Österreich	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Polska	Neurologia	Psychiatria
Portugal	Neurologia	Psiquiatria
România	Neurologie	Psihiatrie
Slovenija	Nevrologija	Psihiatrija
Slovensko	Neurológia	Psychiatria
Suomi/Finland	Neurologia/Neurologi	Psykiatria/Psykiatri
Sverige	Neurologi	Psykiatri
United Kingdom	Neurology	General psychiatry

Country	Diagnostic radiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Radiotherapy Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Radiodiagnostic/Röntgendiagnose	Radiothérapie-oncologie/Radiotherapie-oncologie
България	Образна диагностика	Лъчелечение
Česká republika	Radiologie a zobrazovací metody	Radiační onkologie
Danmark	Diagnostik radiologi eller røntgenundersøgelse	Onkologi
Deutschland	(Diagnostische) Radiologie	Strahlentherapie
Eesti	Radioloogia	Onkoloogia
Ελλάς	Ακτινοδιαγνωστική	Ακτινοθεραπευτική — Ογκολογία
España	Radiodiagnóstico	Oncología radioterápica
France	Radiodiagnostic et imagerie médicale	Oncologie radiothérapique
Ireland	Diagnostic radiology	Radiation oncology
Italia	Radiodiagnostica	Radioterapia
Κύπρος	Ακτινολογία	Ακτινοθεραπευτική Ογκολογία
Latvija	Diagnostiskā radioloģija	Terapeitiskā radioloģija
Lietuva	Radioloģija	Onkoloģija radioterapija
Luxembourg	Radiodiagnostic	Radiothérapie
Magyarország	Radiológia	Sugárterápia
Malta	Radjoloģija	Onkoloģija u Radjoterapija
Nederland	Radiologie	Radiotherapie
Österreich	Medizinische Radiologie-Diagnostik	Strahlentherapie — Radioonkologie

Country	Diagnostic radiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Radiotherapy Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Polska	Radiologia i diagnostyka obrazowa	Radioterapia onkologiczna
Portugal	Radiodiagnóstico	Radioterapia
România	Radiologie-imagistică medicală	Radioterapie
Slovenija	Radiologija	Radioterapija in onkologija
Slovensko	Rádiológia	Radiačná onkológia
Suomi/Finland	Radiologia/Radiologi	Syöpätaudit/Cancersjukdomar
Sverige	Medicinsk radiologi	Tumörsjukdomar (allmän onkologi)
United Kingdom	Clinical radiology	Clinical oncology
Country	Plastic surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Clinical biology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Chirurgie plastique, reconstructrice et esthétique/Plastische, reconstructieve en esthetische heelkunde	Biologie clinique/Klinische biologie
България	Пластично-възстановителна хирургия	Клинична лаборатория
Česká republika	Plastická chirurgie	
Danmark	Plastikkirurgi	
Deutschland	Plastische (und Ästhetische) Chirurgie	
Eesti	Plastika- ja rekonstruktiivkirurgia	Laborimediitsin
Ελλάς	Πλαστική Χειρουργική	Χειρουργική Θέρρακος
España	Cirugía plástica, estética y reparadora	Análisis clínicos
France	Chirurgie plastique, reconstructrice et esthétique	Biologie médicale
Ireland	Plastic, reconstructive and aesthetic surgery	
Italia	Chirurgia plastica e ricostruttiva	Patologia clinica
Κύπρος	Πλαστική Χειρουργική	
Latvija	Plastiskā ķirurģija	
Lietuva	Plastinė ir rekonstrukcinė chirurgija	Laboratorinė medicina
Luxembourg	Chirurgie plastique	Biologie clinique
Magyarország	Plasztikai (égési) sebészet	Orvosi laboratóriumi diagnosztika
Malta	Kirurgija Plastika	
Nederland	Plastische chirurgie	
Österreich	Plastische Chirurgie	Medizinische Biologie
Polska	Chirurgia plastyczna	Diagnostyka laboratoryjna
Portugal	Cirurgia plástica e reconstrutiva	Patologia clínica
România	Chirurgie plastică — microchirurgie reconstructivă	Medicină de laborator

Country	Plastic surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Clinical biology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Slovenija	Plastična, rekonstrukcijska in estetska kirurgija	
Slovensko	Plastična kirurgija	Laboratorna medicina
Suomi/Finland	Plastikkirurgia/Plastikkirurgi	
Sverige	Plastikkirurgi	
United Kingdom	Cirurgia plástica	
Country	Microbiology-bacteriology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Biological chemistry Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		
България	Микробиология	Биохимия
Česká republika	Lékařská mikrobiologie	Klinická biochemie
Danmark	Klinisk mikrobiologi	Klinisk biokemi
Deutschland	Mikrobiologie (Virologie) und Infektionsepidemiologie	Laboratoriumsmedizin
Eesti		
Ελλάς	1. Ιατρική Βιοπαθολογία 2. Μικροβιολογία	
España	Microbiología y parasitología	Bioquímica clínica
France		
Ireland	Microbiology	Chemical pathology
Italia	Microbiologia e virologia	Biochimica clinica
Κύπρος	Μικροβιολογία	
Latvija	Mikrobioloģija	
Lietuva		
Luxembourg	Microbiologie	Chimie biologique
Magyarország	Orvosi mikrobiológia	
Malta	Mikrobijoloġija	Patoloġija Kimika
Nederland	Medische microbiologie	Klinische chemie
Österreich	Hygiene und Mikrobiologie	Medizinische und Chemische Labordiagnostik
Polska	Mikrobiologia lekarska	
Portugal		
România		
Slovenija	Klinična mikrobiologija	Medicinska biokemija
Slovensko	Klinická mikrobiológia	Klinická biochémia
Suomi/Finland	Klininen mikrobiologia/Klinisk mikrobiologi	Klininen kemia/Klinisk kemi

Country	Microbiology-bacteriology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Biological chemistry Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Sverige	Klinisk bakteriologi	Klinisk kemi
United Kingdom	Medical microbiology and virology	Chemical pathology
Country	Immunology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Thoracic surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Chirurgie thoracique/Heelkunde op de thorax (*)
България	Клинична имунология Имунология	Гръдна хирургия Кардиохирургия
Česká republika	Alergologie a klinická imunologie	Kardiochirurgie
Danmark	Klinisk immunologi	Thoraxkirurgi eller brysthulens kirurgiske sygdomme
Deutschland		Thoraxchirurgie
Eesti		Torakaalkirurgia
Ελλάς		Χειρουργική Θώρακος
España	Immunología	Cirugía torácica
France		Chirurgie thoracique et cardiovasculaire
Ireland	Immunology (clinical and laboratory)	Thoracic surgery
Italia		Chirurgia toracica; Cardiochirurgia
Κύπρος	Ανοσολογία	Χειρουργική Θώρακος
Latvija	Imunoloģija	Torakālā ķirurģija
Lietuva		Krūtinės chirurgija
Luxembourg	Immunologie	Chirurgie thoracique
Magyarország	Allergológia és klinikai immunológia	Mellkassebészet
Malta	Immunoloġija	Kirurgija Kardjo-Toracika
Nederland		Cardio-thoracale chirurgie
Österreich	Immunologie	
Polska	Immunologia kliniczna	Chirurgia klatki piersiowej
Portugal		Cirurgia cardiotorácica
România		Chirurgie toracică
Slovenija		Torakalna kirurgija
Slovensko	Klinická imunológia a alergológia	Hrudníková chirurgia
Suomi/Finland		Sydän- ja rintaelinkirurgia/Hjärt- och thoraxkirurgi
Sverige	Klinisk immunologi	Thoraxkirurgi
United Kingdom	Immunology	Cardo-thoracic surgery

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):
(*) 1 January 1983

Country	Paediatric surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Vascular surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Chirurgie des vaisseaux/Bloedvaten- heelkunde (*)
България	Детска хирургия	Съдова хирургия
Česká republika	Dětská chirurgie	Cévní chirurgie
Danmark		Karkirurgi eller kirurgiske blodkarsygdomme
Deutschland	Kinderchirurgie	Gefäßchirurgie
Eesti	Lastekirurgia	Kardiovaskulaarkirurgia
Ελλάς	Χειρουργική Παιδών	Αγγειοχειρουργική
España	Cirugía pediátrica	Angiología y cirugía vascular
France	Chirurgie infantile	Chirurgie vasculaire
Ireland	Paediatric surgery	
Italia	Chirurgia pediatrica	Chirurgia vascolare
Κύπρος	Χειρουργική Παιδών	Χειρουργική Αγγείων
Latvija	Bēmu ķirurgija	Asinsvadu ķirurgija
Lietuva	Vaiķu chirurgija	Kraujagyslių chirurgija
Luxembourg	Chirurgie pédiatrique	Chirurgie vasculaire
Magyarország	Gyermeksebészet	Érsebészet
Malta	Kirurgija Pedjatrika	Kirurgija Vaskolari
Nederland		
Österreich	Kinderchirurgie	
Polska	Chirurgia dziecięca	Chirurgia naczyniowa
Portugal	Cirurgia pediátrica	Cirurgia vascular
România	Chirurgie pediatrică	Chirurgie vasculară
Slovenija		Kardiovaskularna kirurgija
Slovensko	Detská chirurgia	Cievna chirurgia
Suomi/Finland	Lastenkirurgia/Barnkirurgi	Verisuonikirurgia/Kätkirurgi
Sverige	Barn- och ungdomskirurgi	
United Kingdom	Paediatric surgery	

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):
(*) 1 January 1983

Country	Cardiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Gastro-enterology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Cardiologie	Gastro-entérologie/Gastroenterologie
България	Кардиология	Гастроентерология
Česká republika	Kardiologie	Gastroenterologie

Country	Cardiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Gastro-enterology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Danmark	Kardiologi	Medicinsk gastroenterologi eller medicinske mavetarmsygdomme
Deutschland	Innere Medizin und Schwerpunkt Kardiologie	Innere Medizin und Schwerpunkt Gastroenterologie
Eesti	Kardioloogia	Gastroenteroloogia
Ελλάς	Καρδιολογία	Γαστρεντερολογία
España	Cardiología	Aparato digestivo
France	Pathologie cardio-vasculaire	Gastro-entérologie et hépatologie
Ireland	Cardiology	Gastro-enterology
Italia	Cardiologia	Gastroenterologia
Κύπρος	Καρδιολογία	Γαστρεντερολογία
Latvija	Kardioloģija	Gastroenteroloģija
Lietuva	Kardiologija	Gastroenterologija
Luxembourg	Cardiologie et angiologie	Gastro-enterologie
Magyarország	Kardiológia	Gasztroenterológia
Malta	Kardjoloģija	Gastroenteroloģija
Nederland	Cardiologie	Leer van maag-darm-leverziekten
Österreich		
Polska	Kardiologia	Gastrenterologia
Portugal	Cardiologia	Gastrenterologia
România	Cardiologie	Gastroenterologie
Slovenija		Gastroenterologija
Slovensko	Kardiológia	Gastroenterológia
Suomi/Finland	Kardiologia/Kardiologi	Gastroenterologia/Gastroenterologi
Sverige	Kardiologi	Medicinsk gastroenterologi och hepatologi
United Kingdom	Cardiology	Gastro-enterology

Country	Rheumatology Minimum period of training: 4 years	General Haematology Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Rhumathologie/reumatologie	
България	Ревматология	Трансфузионна хематология
Česká republika	Revmatologie	Hematologie a transfúzní lékařství
Danmark	Reumatologi	Hæmatologi eller blodsygdomme
Deutschland	Innere Medizin und Schwerpunkt Rheumatologie	Innere Medizin und Schwerpunkt Hämatologie und Onkologie
Eesti	Reumatoloogia	Hematoloogia
Ελλάς	Ρευματολογία	Αιματολογία

Country	Rheumatology Minimum period of training: 4 years	General Haematology Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
España	Reumatología	Hematología y hemoterapia
France	Rhumatologie	
Ireland	Rheumatology	Haematology (clinical and laboratory)
Italia	Reumatología	Ematología
Κύπρος	Ρευματολογία	Αιματολογία
Latvija	Reimatoloģija	Hematoloģija
Lietuva	Reumatologija	Hematologija
Luxembourg	Rhumatologie	Hématologie
Magyarország	Reumatológia	Haematológia
Malta	Rewmatoloģija	Ematoloģija
Nederland	Reumatologie	
Österreich		
Polska	Reumatologia	Hematologia
Portugal	Reumatologia	Imuno-hemoterapia
România	Reumatologie	Hematologie
Slovenija		
Slovensko	Reumatológia	Hematológia a transfiziológia
Suomi/Finland	Reumatologia/Reumatologi	Kliininen hematologia/Klinisk hematologi
Sverige	Reumatologi	Hematologi
United Kingdom	Rheumatology	Haematology

Country	Endocrinology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Physiotherapy Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Médecine physique et réadaptation/Fysische geneeskunde en revalidatie
България	Ендокринология и болести на обмяната	Физикална и рехабилитационна медицина
Česká republika	Endokrinologie	Rehabilitační a fyzikální medicína
Danmark	Medicinsk endokrinologi eller medicinske hormonsygdomme	
Deutschland	Innere Medizin und Schwerpunkt Endokrinologie und Diabetologie	Physikalische und Rehabilitative Medizin
Eesti	Endokrinoloogia	Taastusravi ja fisiaatria
Ελλάς	Ενδοκρινολογία	Φυσική Ιατρική και Αποκατάσταση
España	Endocrinología y nutrición	Medicina física y rehabilitación
France	Endocrinologie, maladies métaboliques	Rééducation et réadaptation fonctionnelles
Ireland	Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus	
Italia	Endocrinologia e malattie del ricambio	Medicina fisica e riabilitazione

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Country	Endocrinology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Physiotherapy Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Κύπρος	Ενδοκρινολογία	Φυσική Ιατρική και Αποκατάσταση
Latvija	Endokrinoloģija	Rehabilitoloģija Fiziskā rehabilitācija Fizikālā medicīna
Lietuva	Endokrinologija	Fizinė medicina ir reabilitacija
Luxembourg	Endocrinologie, maladies du métabolisme et de la nutrition	Rééducation et réadaptation fonctionnelles
Magyarország	Endokrinológia	Fizioterápia
Malta	Endokrinoloġija u Dijabete	
Nederland		Revalidatiegeneeskunde
Österreich		Physikalische Medizin
Polska	Endokrynologia	Rehabilitacja medyczna
Portugal	Endocrinologia	Fisiatria ou Medicina física e de reabilitação
România	Endocrinologie	Recuperare, medicină fizică și balneologie
Slovenija		Fizikalna in rehabilitacijska medicina
Slovensko	Endokrinológia	Fyziatria, balneológia a liečebná rehabilitácia
Suomi/Finland	Endokrinologia/Endokrinologi	Fysiatria/Fysiatri
Sverige	Endokrina sjukdomar	Rehabiliteringsmedicin
United Kingdom	Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus	

Country	Neuropsychiatry Minimum period of training: 5 years	Demato-venerology Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Neuropsychiatrie (*)	Demato-vénérologie/Dermato-venerologie
България		Κοζμνι ι νενερνχεςκνι βολεσνι
Česká republika		Dematovenerologie
Danmark		Demato-venerologi eller hud- og kønssygdomme
Deutschland	Nervenheilkunde (Neurologie und Psychiatrie)	Haut — und Geschlechtskrankheiten
Eesti		Dematoveneroloogia
Ελλάς	Νευρολογία — Ψυχιατρική	Δερματολογία — Αφροδισιολογία
España		Dematología médico-quirúrgica y venerología
France	Neuropsychiatrie (**)	Dematologie et vénéréologie
Ireland		
Italia	Neuropsichiatria (***)	Dematologia e venerologia
Κύπρος	Νευρολογία — Ψυχιατρική	Δερματολογία — Αφροδισιολογία
Latvija		Dematoloģija un veneroloģija
Lietuva		Dematovenerologija
Luxembourg	Neuropsychiatrie (***)	Demato-vénérologie

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Country	Neuropsychiatry Minimum period of training: 5 years	Dermato-venereology Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Magyarország		Bőrgyógyászat
Malta		Demato-venerejologġija
Nederland	Zenuw — en zielsziekten (****)	Dermatologie en venerologie
Österreich	Neurologie und Psychiatrie	Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten
Polska		Dematologia i wenerologia
Portugal		Dematovenerologia
România		Dematovenerologie
Slovenija		Dematovenerologija
Slovensko	Neuropsychiatria	Dematovenerológia
Suomi/Finland		Ihotaudit ja allergologia/Hudsjukdomar och allergologi
Sverige		Hud- och könsjukdomar
United Kingdom		

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):
 (*) 1 August 1987 except for persons having commenced training before that date
 (**) 31 December 1971
 (***) 31 October 1999
 (****) Evidence of qualifications is no longer awarded for training commenced after 5 March 1982
 (*****) 9 July 1984

Country	Radiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Child psychiatry Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Psychiatrie infanto-juvénile/Kinder- en jeugdpsychiatrie
България	Радиобиология	Детска психиатрия
Česká republika		Dětská a dorostová psychiatrie
Danmark		Børne- og ungdomspsykiatri
Deutschland	Radiologie	Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie und psychotherapie
Eesti		
Ελλάς	Ακτινολογία — Ραδιολογία	Παιδοψυχιατρική
España	Electroradiología	
France	Electro-radiologie (*)	Pédo-psychiatrie
Ireland	Radiology	Child and adolescent psychiatry
Italia	Radiologia (**)	Neuropsychiatria infantile
Κύπρος		Παιδοψυχιατρική
Latvija		Bērnu psihiatrija
Lietuva		Vaiķu ir paaugļu psihiatrija
Luxembourg	Électroradiologie (***)	Psychiatrie infantile
Magyarország	Radiológia	Gyermek-és ifjúságpszichiátria

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Country	Radiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Child psychiatry Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Malta		
Nederland	Radiologie (***)	
Österreich	Radiologie	
Polska		Psychiatria dzieci i młodzieży
Portugal	Radiologia	Pedopsiquiatria
România		Psihiatrie pediatrică
Slovenija		Otroška in mladostniška psihiatrija
Slovensko		Detská psychiatria
Suomi/Finland		Lastenpsykiatria/Bampsykiatri
Sverige		Barn- och ungdomspsykiatri
United Kingdom		Child and adolescent psychiatry

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):
 (*) 3 December 1971
 (**) 31 October 1993
 (***) Evidence of qualifications is no longer awarded for training commenced after 5 March 1982
 (****) 8 July 1984

Country	Geriatrics Minimum period of training: 4 years	Renal diseases Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		
България	Гериатрична медицина	Нефрология
Česká republika	Geriatricie	Nefrologie
Danmark	Geriatrici eller alderdommens sygdomme	Nefrologi eller medicinske nyresygdomme
Deutschland		Innere Medizin und Schwerpunkt Nephrologie
Eesti		Nefrologia
Ελλάς		Νεφρολογία
España	Geriatría	Nefrología
France		Néphrologie
Ireland	Geriatric medicine	Nephrology
Italia	Geriatrica	Nefrologia
Κύπρος	Γηριατρική	Νεφρολογία
Latvija		Nefroloģija
Lietuva	Geriatrija	Nefrologija
Luxembourg	Gériatrie	Néphrologie
Magyarország	Geriatría	Nefrológia
Malta	Ġerjatrija	Nefroloġija
Nederland	Klinische geriatrie	
Österreich		

Country	Geriatrics Minimum period of training: 4 years	Renal diseases Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Polska	Geriatría	Nefrología
Portugal		Nefrología
România	Geriatrică și gerontologie	Nefrologie
Slovenija		Nefrologija
Slovensko	Geriatría	Nefrológia
Suomi/Finland	Geriatría/Geriatri	Nefrología/Nefrologi
Sverige	Geriatrík	Medicínska njursjúkdomar (nefrologi)
United Kingdom	Geriatrics	Renal medicine
Country	Communicable diseases Minimum period of training: 4 years	Community medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		
България	Инфекциозни болести	Социална медицина и здравен мениджмънт комунална хигиена
Česká republika	Infekční lékařství	Hygiena a epidemiologie
Danmark	Infektionsmedicin	Samfundsmedicin
Deutschland		Öffentliches Gesundheitswesen
Eesti	Infektsioonhaigused	
Ελλάς		Κοινωνική Ιατρική
España		Medicina preventiva y salud pública
France		Santé publique et médecine sociale
Ireland	Infectious diseases	Public health medicine
Italia	Malattie infettive	Igiene e medicina preventiva
Κύπρος	Λοιμώδη Νοσήματα	Υγειονομία/Κοινωνική Ιατρική
Latvija	Infektoloģija	
Lietuva	Infektologija	
Luxembourg	Maladies contagieuses	Santé publique
Magyarország	Infektológia	Megelőző orvostan és népegészségtan
Malta	Mard Infettiv	Saħha Pubblika
Nederland		Maatschappij en gezondheid
Österreich		Sozialmedizin
Polska	Choroby zakaźne	Zdrowie publiczne, epidemiologia
Portugal	Infeciologia	Saúde pública
România	Boli infecțioase	Sănătate publică și management
Slovenija	Infektologija	Javno zdravje
Slovensko	Infektológia	Verejné zdravotníctvo

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Country	Communicable diseases Minimum period of training: 4 years	Community medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Suomi/Finland	Infektiosairaudet/Infektionssjukdomar	Terveysthuolto/Hälsövård
Sverige	Infektionssjukdomar	Socialmedicin
United Kingdom	Infectious diseases	Public health medicine
Country	Pharmacology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Occupational medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Médecine du travail/Arbeitsgeneeskunde
България	Клинична фармакология и терапия Фармакология	Трудова медицина
Česká republika	Klinická farmakologie	Pracovní lékařství
Danmark	Klinisk farmakologi	Arbejdsmedicin
Deutschland	Pharmakologie und Toxikologie	Arbeitsmedizin
Eesti		
Ελλάδα		Ιατρική της Εργασίας
España	Farmacología clínica	Medicina del trabajo
France		Médecine du travail
Ireland	Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics	Occupational medicine
Italia	Farmacologia	Medicina del lavoro
Κύπρος		Ιατρική της Εργασίας
Latvija		Arrodslimbas
Lietuva		Darbo medicina
Luxembourg		Médecine du travail
Magyarország	Klinikai farmakológia	Foglalkozás-ország (üzemóvostan)
Malta	Farmakologija Klinika u t-Terapewtika	Medicina Okkupazzjonali
Nederland		Arbeid en gezondheid, bedrijfsgeneeskunde Arbeid en gezondheid, verzekeringsgeneeskunde
Österreich	Pharmakologie und Toxikologie	Arbeits- und Betriebsmedizin
Polska	Farmakologia kliniczna	Medycyna pracy
Portugal		Medicina do trabalho
România	Farmacologie clinică	Medicina muncii
Slovenija		Medicina dela, prometa in športa
Slovensko	Klinická farmakológia	Pracovné lekárstvo
Suomi/Finland	Klininen farmakologia ja lääkehoito/Klinisk farmakologi och läkemedelsbehandling	Työterveyshuolto/Företagshälsövård
Sverige	Klinisk farmakologi	Yrkes- och miljömedicin
United Kingdom	Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics	Occupational medicine

Country	Allergology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Nuclear medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Médecine nucléaire/Nucleaire geneeskunde
България	Клинична алергология	Ядерна медицина
Česká republika	Alergologie a klinická imunologie	Nukleární medicína
Danmark	Medicinsk allergologi eller medicinske overfølsomheds sygdomme	Klinisk fysiologi og nuklearmedicin
Deutschland		Nuklearmedizin
Eesti		
Ελλάς	Αλλεργιολογία	Πυρηνική Ιατρική
España	Alergología	Medicina nuclear
France		Médecine nucléaire
Ireland		
Italia	Allergologia ed immunologia clinica	Medicina nucleare
Κύπρος	Αλλεργιολογία	Πυρηνική Ιατρική
Latvija	Alergoģija	
Lietuva	Alergologija ir klinikinė imunologija	
Luxembourg		Médecine nucléaire
Magyarország	Allergológia és klinikai immunológia	Nukleáris medicina (izotóp diagnosztika)
Malta		Medicina Nukleari
Nederland	Allergologie en inwendige geneeskunde	Nucleaire geneeskunde
Österreich		Nuklearmedizin
Polska	Alergologia	Medycyna nuklearna
Portugal	Imuno-alergologia	Medicina nuclear
România	Alergologie și imunologie clinică	Medicină nucleară
Slovenija		Nuklearna medicina
Slovensko	Klinická imunológia a alergológia	Nukleárna medicína
Suomi/Finland		Klininen fysiologia ja isotooppiäläketiede/ Klinisk fysiologi och nukleärmedicin
Sverige	Allergisjukdomar	Nukleärmedicin
United Kingdom		Nuclear medicine

Country	Maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical training) Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	
България	Лицево-челюстна хирургия
Česká republika	Maxilofaciální chirurgie
Danmark	
Deutschland	

Country	Maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical training) Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title
Eesti	
Ελλάδα	
España	Cirugía oral y maxilofacial
France	Chirurgie maxillo-faciale et stomatologie
Ireland	
Italia	Chirurgia maxillo-facciale
Κύπρος	
Latvija	Mutes, sejas un žokļu ķirurģija
Lietuva	Veido ir žandikaulių chirurgija
Luxembourg	Chirurgie maxillo-faciale
Magyarország	Szájsebészet
Malta	
Nederland	
Österreich	Mund- Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie
Polska	Chirurgia szczekowo-twarzowa
Portugal	Cirurgia maxilo-facial
România	
Slovenija	Maxilofacialna kirurgija
Slovensko	Maxilofaciálna chirurgia
Suomi/Finland	
Sverige	
United Kingdom	
Country	Biological haematology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	
България	Клинична хематология
Česká republika	
Danmark	Klinisk blodtypeserologi (*)
Deutschland	
Eesti	
Ελλάδα	
España	
France	Hématologie
Ireland	
Italia	
Κύπρος	

Country	Biological haematology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title
Latvija	
Lietuva	
Luxembourg	Hématologie biologique
Magyarország	
Malta	
Nederland	
Österreich	
Polska	
Portugal	Hematologia clinica
România	
Slovenija	
Slovensko	
Suomi/Finland	
Sverige	
United Kingdom	

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):

(* 1 January 1983, except for persons having commenced training before that date and completing it before the end of 1988

Country	Stomatology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Dermatology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		
България		
Česká republika		
Danmark		
Deutschland		
Eesti		
Ελλάς		
España	Estomatología	
France	Stomatologie	
Ireland		Dematology
Italia	Odontostomatologia (*)	
Κύπρος		
Latvija		
Lietuva		
Luxembourg	Stomatologie	
Magyarország		

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Country	Stomatology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Dermatology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Malta		Dematologija
Nederland		
Österreich		
Polska		
Portugal	Estomatologia	
România		
Slovenija		
Slovensko		
Suomi/Finland		
Sverige		
United Kingdom		Dermatology
Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3): (*) 31 December 1994		
Country	Venerology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Tropical medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		
България		
Česká republika		
Danmark		
Deutschland		
Eesti		
Ελλάς		
España		
France		
Ireland	Genito-urinary medicine	Tropical medicine
Italia		Medicina tropicale
Κύπρος		
Latvija		
Lietuva		
Luxembourg		
Magyarország		Trópusi betegségek
Malta	Mediċina Uro-ġenetali	
Nederland		
Österreich		Spezifische Prophylaxe und Tropenhygiene
Polska		Medycyna transportu

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Country	Venerology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Tropical medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Portugal		Medicina tropical
România		
Slovenija		
Slovensko		Tropická medicína
Suomi/Finland		
Sverige		
United Kingdom	Genito-urinary medicine	Tropical medicine

Country	Gastro-enterological surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Accident and emergency medicine Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Chirurgie abdominale/Heelkunde op het abdomen (*)	
България		Спешна медицина
Česká republika		Traumatologie Urgentní medicína
Danmark	Kirurgisk gastroenterologi eller kirurgiske mave-tarmsygdomme	
Deutschland	Visceralchirurgie	
Eesti		
Ελλάς		
España	Cirugia del aparato digestivo	
France	Chirurgie viscérale et digestive	
Ireland		Emergency medicine
Italia	Chirurgia dell'apparato digerente	
Κύπρος		
Latvija		
Lietuva	Abdominalinė chirurgija	
Luxembourg	Chirurgie gastro-entérologique	
Magyarország		Traumatológia
Malta		Medicina tal-Accidenti u l-Emergenza
Nederland		
Österreich		
Polska		Medycyna ratunkowa
Portugal		
România		Medicină de urgență
Slovenija	Abdominalna kirurgija	
Slovensko	Gastroenterologická chirurgia	Úrazová chirurgia Urgentná medicína

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Country	Gastro-enterological surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Accident and emergency medicine Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Suomi/Finland	Gastroenterologinen kirurgia/Gastroenterologisk kirurgi	
Sverige		
United Kingdom		Accident and emergency medicine
Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3): (*) 1 January 1983		
Country	Clinical neurophysiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Dental, oral and maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical and dental training) (*) Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Stomatologie et chirurgie orale et maxillo-faciale/Stomatologie en mond-, kaak- en aangezichts chirurgie
България		
Česká republika		
Danmark	Klinisk neurofysiologi	
Deutschland		Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie
Eesti		
Ελλάς		
España	Neurofisiología clinica	
France		
Ireland	Clinical neurophysiology	Oral and maxillo-facial surgery
Italia		
Κύπρος		Στοματο-Γνωθο-Προσωποχειρουργική
Latvija		
Lietuva		
Luxembourg		Chirurgie dentaire, orale et maxillo-faciale
Magyarország		Arc-állcsont-szájsebészet
Malta	Newrofizjologija Klinika	Kirurgija tal-ghadam tal-wieċ
Nederland		
Österreich		
Polska		
Portugal		
România		
Slovenija		
Slovensko		
Suomi/Finland	Klininen neurofysiologia/Klinisk neurofysiologi	Suu- ja leukakirurgia/Oral och maxillofacial kirurgi

Country	Clinical neurophysiology Minimum period of training 4 years	Dental, oral and maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical and dental training) (1) Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Sverige	Klinisk neurofysiologi	
United Kingdom	Clinical neurophysiology	Oral and maxillo-facial surgery

(1) Training leading to the award of evidence of formal qualifications as a specialist in dental, oral and maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical and dental training) assumes completion and validation of basic medical studies (Article 24) and, in addition, completion and validation of basic dental studies (Article 34).

5.1.4. Evidence of formal qualifications of general practitioners

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Ministerieel erkenningsbesluit van huisarts/Arrêté ministériel d'agrément de médecin généraliste	Huisarts/Médecin généraliste	31 December 1994
България	Свидетелство за призната специалност по Обща медицина	Лекар-специалист по Обща медицина	1 January 2007
Česká republika	Diplom o specializaci 'všeobecné lékařství'	Všeobecný lékař	1 May 2004
Danmark	Tilladelse til at anvende betegnelsen alment praktiserende læge/ Speciallægel i almen medicin	Almen praktiserende læge/ Speciallæge i almen medicin	31 December 1994
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die spezifische Ausbildung in der Allgemeinmedizin	Facharzt/Fachärztin für Allgemeinmedizin	31 December 1994
Eesti	Diplom peremeditsiini erialal	Perearst	1 May 2004
Ελλάς	Τίτλος ιατρικής ειδικότητας γενικής ιατρικής	Ιατρός με ειδικότητα γενικής ιατρικής	31 December 1994
España	Título de especialista en medicina familiar y comunitaria	Especialista en medicina familiar y comunitaria	31 December 1994
France	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en médecine (avec document annexé attestant la formation spécifique en médecine générale)	Médecin qualifié en médecine générale	31 December 1994
Ireland	Certificate of specific qualifications in general medical practice	General medical practitioner	31 December 1994
Italia	Attestato di formazione specifica in medicina generale	Medico di medicina generale	31 December 1994
Κύπρος	Τίτλος Ειδικότητας Γενικής Ιατρικής	Ιατρός Γενικής Ιατρικής	1 May 2004
Latvija	Ģimenes ārsta sertifikāts	Ģimenes (vispārējās prakses) ārsts	1 May 2004
Lietuva	Šeimos gydytojo rezidentūros pažymėjimas	Šeimos medicinos gydytojas	1 May 2004
Luxembourg	Diplôme de formation spécifique en médecine générale	Médecin généraliste	31 December 1994
Magyarország	Háziorvostan szakorvosa bizonyítvány	Háziorvostan szakorvosa	1 May 2004
Malta	Tabib tal-familja	Medicina tal-familja	1 May 2004

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Nederland	Certificaat van inschrijving in het register van erkende huisartsen van de Koninklijke Nederlandsche Maatschappij tot bevordering der geneeskunst	Huisarts	31 December 1994
Österreich	Arzt für Allgemeinmedizin	Arzt für Allgemeinmedizin	31 December 1994
Polska	Diplôme: Dyplom uzyskania tytułu specjalisty w dziedzinie medycyny rodzinnej	Specjalista w dziedzinie medycyny rodzinnej	1 May 2004
Portugal	Diploma do internato complementar de clinica geral	Assistente de clinica geral	31 December 1994
România	Certificat de medic specialist medicină de familie	Medic specialist medicină de familie	1 January 2007
Slovenija	Potrđilo o opravljeni specializaciji iz družinske medicine	Specialist družinske medicine/Specialista družinske medicine	1 May 2004
Slovensko	Diplom o špecializácii v odbore 'všeobecné lekárstvo'	Všeobecný lekár	1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Todistus lääkäriin perusterveydenhuollon lisäkoulutuksesta/Bevis om tilläggsutbildning av läkare i primärvård	Yleislääkäri/Allmänläkare	31 December 1994
Sverige	Bevis om kompetens som allmänpraktiserande läkare (Europaläkare) utfärdat av Socialstyrelsen	Allmänpraktiserande läkare (Europaläkare)	31 December 1994
United Kingdom	Certificate of prescribed/equivalent experience	General medical practitioner	31 December 1994

V.2. NURSE RESPONSIBLE FOR GENERAL CARE

5.2.1. Training programme for nurses responsible for general care

The training leading to the award of a formal qualification of nurses responsible for general care shall consist of the following two parts.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <p>A. Theoretical instruction</p> <p>a. Nursing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Nature and ethics of the profession — General principles of health and nursing — Nursing principles in relation to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — general and specialist medicine — general and specialist surgery — child care and paediatrics — maternity care — mental health and psychiatry — care of the old and geriatrics | <p>b. Basic sciences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Anatomy and physiology — Pathology — Bacteriology, virology and parasitology — Biophysics, biochemistry and radiology — Dietetics — Hygiene: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — preventive medicine — health education — Pharmacology | <p>c. Social sciences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Sociology — Psychology — Principles of administration — Principles of teaching — Social and health legislation — Legal aspects of nursing |
|---|--|---|

B. Clinical instruction

- Nursing in relation to:
 - general and specialist medicine
 - general and specialist surgery
 - child care and paediatrics
 - maternity care
 - mental health and psychiatry
 - care of the old and geriatrics
 - home nursing

One or more of these subjects may be taught in the context of the other disciplines or in conjunction therewith.

The theoretical instruction must be weighted and coordinated with the clinical instruction in such a way that the knowledge and skills referred to in this Annex can be acquired in an adequate fashion.

5.2.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of nurses responsible for general care

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Diploma gegraueerde verpleger/verpleegster/ Diplôme d'infirmier(ère) gradué(e)/Diplom eines (einer) graduierten Krankenpflegers (-pflegerin) — Diploma in de ziekenhuisverpleegkunde/Brevet d'infirmier(ère) hospitalier(ère)/ Brevet eines (einer) Krankenpflegers (-pflegerin) — Brevet van verpleegassistent(e)/Brevet d'hospitalier(ère)/ Brevet einer Pflegeassistentin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — De erkende opleidingsinstituten/Les établissements d'enseignement reconnus/Die anerkannten Ausbildungsanstalten — De bevoegde Examencommissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française/Der zuständige Prüfungsausschüß der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Hospitalier(ère)/ Verpleegassistent(e) — Infirmier(ère)/ hospitalier(ère)/ Ziekenhuisverpleger(-verpleegster) 	29 June 1979
България	Диплома за висше образование на образователно-квалификационна степен 'Бакалавър' с професионална квалификация 'Медицинска сестра'	Университет	Медицинска сестра	1 January 2007
Česká republika	1. Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu ošetrovatelství ve studijním oboru všeobecná sestra (bakalář, Bc.), accompanied by the following certificate: Vysvědčení o státní závěrečné zkoušce	1. Vysoká škola zřízená nebo uznána státem	1. Všeobecná sestra	1 May 2004

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
	2. Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním oboru diplomovaná všeobecná sestra (diplomovaný specialista, DiS.), accompanied by the following certificate: Vysvědčení o absolutoriu	2. Vyšší odborná škola zřízená nebo uznaná státem	2. Všeobecný ošetrovateľ	
Danmark	Eksamensbevis efter gennemført sygeplejerskeuddannelse	Sygeplejeskole godkendt af Undervisningsministeriet	Sygeplejerske	29 June 1979
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die staatliche Prüfung in der Krankenpflege	Staatlicher Prüfungsausschuss	Gesundheits- und Krankenpflegerin/ Gesundheits- und Krankenpfleger	29 June 1979
Eesti	Diplom õerialal	1. Tallinna Meditsiinikool 2. Tartu Meditsiinikool 3. Kohtla-Järve Meditsiinikool	õde	1 May 2004
Ελλάς	1. Πτυχίο Νοσηλευτικής Παν/μίου Αθηνών 2. Πτυχίο Νοσηλευτικής Τεχνολογικών Εκπαιδευτικών Ιδρυμάτων (T.E.L) 3. Πτυχίο Αξιωματικών Νοσηλευτικής 4. Πτυχίο Αδελφών Νοσοκόμων πρώην Ανωτέρων Σχολών Υπουργείου Υγείας και Πρόνοιας 5. Πτυχίο Αδελφών Νοσοκόμων και Επισκεπτριών πρώην Ανωτέρων Σχολών Υπουργείου Υγείας και Πρόνοιας 6. Πτυχίο Τμήματος Νοσηλευτικής	1. Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών 2. Τεχνολογικά Εκπαιδευτικά Ιδρύματα Υπουργείου Εθνικής Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων 3. Υπουργείο Εθνικής Ύμυνας 4. Υπουργείο Υγείας και Πρόνοιας 5. Υπουργείο Υγείας και Πρόνοιας 6. ΚΑΤΕΕ Υπουργείου Εθνικής Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων	Διπλωματούχος ή πτυχιούχος νοσοκόμος, νοσηλεύτης ή νοσηλεύτρια	1 January 1981
España	Título de Diplomado universitario en Enfermería	— Ministerio de Educación y Cultura — El rector de una universidad	Enfermero/a diplomado/a	1 January 1986
France	— Diplôme d'Etat d'infirmier(ère) — Diplôme d'Etat d'infirmier(ère) délivré en vertu du décret no 99-1147 du 29 décembre 1999	Le ministère de la santé	Infirmier(ère)	29 June 1979
Ireland	Certificate of Registered General Nurse	An Bord Altnais (The Nursing Board)	Registered General Nurse	29 June 1979
Italia	Diploma di infermiere professionale	Scuole riconosciute dallo Stato	Infermiere professionale	29 June 1979

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Κύπρος	Διπλώματα Γενικής Νοσηλευτικής	Νοσηλευτική Σχολή	Εγγεγραμμένος Νοσηλευτής	1 May 2004
Latvija	1. Diploms par māšas kvalifikācijas iegūšanu 2. Māšas diploms	1. Māšu skolas 2. Universitātes tipa augstskola pamatojoties uz Valsts eksāmenu komisijas lēmumu	Māša	1 May 2004
Lietuva	1. Aukštojo mokslo diplomas, nurodantis suteiktą bendrosios praktikos slaugytojo profesinę kvalifikaciją 2. Aukštojo mokslo diplomas (neuniversitetinės studijos), nurodantis suteiktą bendrosios praktikos slaugytojo profesinę kvalifikaciją	1. Universitetas 2. Kolegija	Bendrosios praktikos slaugytojas	1 May 2004
Luxembourg	— Diplôme d'Etat d'infirmier — Diplôme d'Etat d'infirmier hospitalier gradué	Ministère de l'éducation nationale, de la formation professionnelle et des sports	Infirmier	29 June 1979
Magyarország	1. Ápoló bizonyítvány 2. Diplomás ápoló oklevél 3. Egyetemi okleveles ápoló oklevél	1. Iskola 2. Egyetem/főiskola 3. Egyetem	Ápoló	1 May 2004
Malta	Lawja jew diploma fl-istudji tal-infemerija	Universita' ta' Malta	Infermier Registrat tal-Ewwel Livell	1 May 2004
Nederland	1. Diploma's verpleger A, verpleegster A, verpleegkundige A 2. Diploma verpleegkundige MBOV (Middelbare Beroepsopleiding Verpleegkundige) 3. Diploma verpleegkundige HBOV (Hogere Beroepsopleiding Verpleegkundige) 4. Diploma beroepsopderwijs verpleegkundige — Kwalificatieniveau 4 5. Diploma hogere beroepsopleiding verpleegkundige — Kwalificatieniveau 5	1. Door een van overheidswege benoemde examencommissie 2. Door een van overheidswege benoemde examencommissie 3. Door een van overheidswege benoemde examencommissie 4. Door een van overheidswege aangewezen opleidingsinstelling 5. Door een van overheidswege aangewezen opleidingsinstelling	Verpleegkundige	29 June 1979
Österreich	1. Diplom als 'Diplomierter Gesundheits- und Krankenschwester, Diplomierter Gesundheits- und Krankenpfleger' 2. Diplom als 'Diplomierter Krankenschwester, Diplomierter Krankenpfleger'	1. Schule für allgemeine Gesundheits- und Krankenpflege 2. Allgemeine Krankenpflegeschule	— Diplomierter Krankenschwester — Diplomierter Krankenpfleger	1 January 1994

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Polska	Dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych na kierunku pielęgniarstwo z tytułem 'magister pielęgniarstwa'	Instytucja prowadząca kształcenie na poziomie wyższym uznana przez właściwe władze (Higher educational institution recognised by the competent authorities)	Pielęgniarka	1 May 2004
Portugal	1. Diploma do curso de enfermagem geral 2. Diploma/carta de curso de bacharelato em enfermagem 3. Carta de curso de licenciatura em enfermagem	1. Escolas de Enfermagem 2. Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem 3. Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem; Escolas Superiores de Saúde	Enfemeiro	1 January 1986
România	1. Diplomă de absolvire de asistent medical generalist cu studii superioare de scurtă durată 2. Diplomă de licență de asistent medical generalist cu studii superioare de lungă durată	1. Universități 2. Universități	asistent medical generalist	1 January 2007
Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naslov 'diplomirana medicinska sestra/diplomirani zdravstvenik'	1. Univerza 2. Visoka strokovna šola	Diplomirana medicinska sestra/Diplomirani zdravstvenik	1 May 2004
Slovensko	1. Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'magister z ošetrovateľstva' ('Mgr.') 2. Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'bakalár z ošetrovateľstva' ('Bc.') 3. Absolventský diplom v študijnom odbore diplomovaná všeobecná sestra	1. Vysoká škola 2. Vysoká škola 3. Stredná zdravotnícka škola	Sestra	1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	1. Sairaanhoidajan tutkinto/Sjukskötarexamen 2. Sosiaali- ja terveysalan ammatikorkeakoulututkinto, sairaanhoidaja (AMK)/Yrkeshögskoleexamen inom hälsovård och det sociala området, sjukskötare (YH)	1. Terveystieteiden tutkimuskeskus/ Hälsovårdsläroanstalter 2. Ammatikorkeakoulu/ Yrkeshögskolor	Sairaanhoitaja/Sjukskötare	1 January 1994
Sverige	Sjuksköterskeexamen	Universitet eller högskola	Sjuksköterska	1 January 1994

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
United Kingdom	Statement of Registration as a Registered General Nurse in part 1 or part 12 of the register kept by the United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting	Various	— State Registered Nurse — Registered General Nurse	29 June 1979

V.3. DENTAL PRACTITIONER

5.3.1 Study programme for dental practitioners

The programme of studies leading to evidence of formal qualifications in dentistry shall include at least the following subjects. One or more of these subjects may be taught in the context of the other disciplines or in conjunction therewith.

<p>A. Basic subjects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Chemistry — Physics — Biology 	<p>B. Medico-biological subjects and general medical subjects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Anatomy — Embryology — Histology, including cytology — Physiology — Biochemistry (or physiological chemistry) — Pathological anatomy — General pathology — Pharmacology — Microbiology — Hygiene — Preventive medicine and epidemiology — Radiology — Physiotherapy — General surgery — General medicine, including paediatrics — Oto-rhino-laryngology — Dermato-venereology — General psychology — psychopathology — neuropathology — Anaesthetics 	<p>C. Subjects directly related to dentistry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Prosthodontics — Dental materials and equipment — Conservative dentistry — Preventive dentistry — Anaesthetics and sedation — Special surgery — Special pathology — Clinical practice — Paedodontics — Orthodontics — Periodontics — Dental radiology — Dental occlusion and function of the jaw — Professional organisation, ethics and legislation — Social aspects of dental practice
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5.3.2. Evidence of basic formal qualifications of dental practitioners

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van tandarts/Diplôme licencié en science dentaire	— De universiteiten/Les universités — De bevoegde Examencommissie van		Licentiaat in de tandheellkunde/ Licencié en science dentaire	28 January 1980

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
		de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/ Le Jury compétent d'en- seignement de la Communauté française			
България	Диплома за висше образование на образователно-квалификационна степен 'Магистър' по 'Дентална медицина' с професионална квалификация 'Магистър-лекар по дентална медицина'	Факултет по дентална медицина към Медицински университет		Лекар по дентална медицина	1 January 2007
Česká republika	Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu zubní lékařství (doktor zubního lékařství, MDDr.)	Lékařská fakulta univerzity v České republice	Vysvědčení o státní rigorózní zkoušce	Zubní lékař	1 May 2004
Danmark	Bevis for tandlægeeksamen (odontologisk kandidateksamen)	Tandlægehojskoleme, Sundhedsvidenskabeligt universitetsfakultet	Autorisation som tandlæge, udstedt af Sundhedsstyrelsen	Tandlæge	28 January 1980
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die Zahnärztliche Prüfung	Zuständige Behörden		Zahnarzt	28 January 1980
Eesti	Diplom hambaarsti-teaduse õppekava läbimise kohta	Tartu Ülikool		Hambaarst	1 May 2004
Ελλάδα	Πτυχίο Οδοντιατρικής	Πανεπιστήμιο		Οδοντίατρος ή χειρουργός οδοντίατρος	1 January 1981
España	Título de Licenciado en Odontología	El rector de una universidad		Licenciado en odontología	1 January 1986
France	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en chirurgie dentaire	Universités		Chirurgien-dentiste	28 January 1980
Ireland	— Bachelor in Dental Science (B.Dent.Sc.) — Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) — Licentiate in Dental Surgery (LDS)	— Universities — Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland		— Dentist — Dental practitioner — Dental surgeon	28 January 1980
Italia	Diploma di laurea in Odontoiatria e Protesi Dentaria	Università	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio della professione di odontoiatra	Odontoiatra	28 January 1980

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Kýpros	Πιστοποιητικό Εγγραφής Οδοντιάτρου	Οδοντιατρικό Συμβούλιο		Οδοντίατρος	1 May 2004
Latvija	Zobārsta diploms	Universitātes tipa augstskola	Rezidenta diploms par zobārsta pēcdiploma izglītības programmas pabeigšanu, ko izsniedz universitātes tipa augstskola un 'Sertifikāts' — kompetentas iestādes izsniegts dokuments, kas apliecina, ka persona ir nokārtojusi sertifikācijas eksāmenu zobārstniecībā	Zobārsts	1 May 2004
Lietuva	Aukštojo mokslo diplomas, nurodantis suteiktą gydytojo odontologo kvalifikacija	Universitetas	Internatūros pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą gydytojo odontologo profesinę kvalifikacija	Gydytojas odontologas	1 May 2004
Luxembourg	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en médecine dentaire	Jury d'examen d'Etat		Médecin-dentiste	28 January 1980
Magyarország	Fogorvos oklevél (doctor medicinae dentariae, rövid: dr. med. dent.)	Egyetem		Fogorvos	1 May 2004
Malta	Lawja fil-Kirurgija Dentali	Universita' ta Malta		Kirurgu Dentali	1 May 2004
Nederland	Universitair getuigscchrift van een met goed gevolg afgelegd tandartsexamen	Faculteit Tandheelkunde		Tandarts	28 January 1980
Österreich	Bescheid über die Verleihung des akademischen Grades 'Doktor der Zahnheilkunde'	Medizinische Fakultät der Universität		Zahnarzt	1 January 1994
Polska	Dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych z tytułem 'lekarz dentysta'	1. Akademia Medyczna, 2. Uniwersytet Medyczny, 3. Collegium Medicum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego	Lekarsko — Dentystyczny Egzamin Państwowy	Lekarz dentysta	1 May 2004

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Portugal	Carta de curso de licenciatura em medicina dentária	— Faculdades — Institutos Superiores		Médico dentista	1 January 1986
România	Diplomă de licență de medic dentist	Universități		medic dentist	1 October 2003
Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naslov 'doktor dentalne medicine/doktorica dentalne medicine'	— Univerza	Potrđilo o opravljenem strokovnem izpitu za poklic zobozdravnik/zobozdravnica	Doktor dentalne medicine/Doktorica dentalne medicine	1 May 2004
Slovensko	Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'doktor zubného lékařstva' ('MDDr.')	— Vysoká škola		Zubný lekár	1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Hammaslääketieteen lisensiaatin tutkinto/ Odontologie licentiatexamen	— Helsingin yliopisto/ — Helsingfors universitet — Oulun yliopisto — Turun yliopisto	Terveydenhuollon oikeusturvakeskuksen päätös käytännön palvelun hyväksymisestä/ Beslut av Rättskyddscentralen för hälsovården om godkännande av praktisk tjänstgöring	Hammaslääkäri/ Tandläkare	1 January 1994
Sverige	Tandläkarexamen	— Universitetet i Umeå — Universitetet i Göteborg — Karolinska Institutet — Malmö Högskola	Endast för examensbevis som erhållits före den 1 juli 1995, ett utbildningsbevis som utfärdats av Socialstyrelsen	Tandläkare	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	— Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS or B.Ch.D.) — Licentiate in Dental Surgery	— Universities — Royal Colleges		— Dentist — Dental practitioner — Dental surgeon	28 January 1980

5.3.3. Evidence of formal qualifications of specialised dentists

Orthodontics					
Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Reference date		
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Titre professionnel particulier de dentiste spécialiste en orthodontie/ Bijzondere beroepstitel van tandarts specialist in de orthodontie	Ministre de la Santé publique/ Minister bevoegd voor Volksgezondheid	27 January 2005		

Orthodontics			
Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
България	Свидетелство за призната специалност по 'Ортодонтия'	Факултет по дентална медицина към Медицински университет	1 January 2007
Danmark	Bevis for tilladelse til at betegne sig som specialtandlæge i ortodonti	Sundhedsstyrelsen	28 January 1980
Deutschland	Fachzahnärztliche Anerkennung für Kieferorthopädie	Landeszahnärztekammer	28 January 1980
Eesti	Residentuuri lõputunnistus ortodontia erialal	Tartu Ülikool	1 May 2004
Ελλάς	Τίτλος Οδοντιατρικής ειδικότητας της Ορθοδοντικής	— Νομαρχιακή Αυτοδιοίκηση — Νομαρχία	1 January 1981
France	Titre de spécialiste en orthodontie	Conseil National de l'Ordre des chirurgiens dentistes	28 January 1980
Ireland	Certificate of specialist dentist in orthodontics	Competent authority recognised for this purpose by the competent minister	28 January 1980
Italia	Diploma di specialista in Ortognatodonzia	Università	21 May 2005
Κύπρος	Περιοποιητικό Αναγνώρισης του Ειδικού Οδοντίατρου στην Ορθοδοντική	Οδοντιατρικό Συμβούλιο	1 May 2004
Latvija	'Sertifikāts'— kompetentas iestādes izsniegts dokuments, kas apliecina, ka persona ir nokārtojusi sertifikācijas eksāmenu ortodontijā	Latvijas Ārstu biedrība	1 May 2004
Lietuva	Rezidentūros pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą gydytojo ortodonto profesinę kvalifikaciją	Universitetas	1 May 2004
Magyarország	Fogszabályozás szakorvosa bizonyítvány	Az Egészségügyi, Szociális és Családügyi Minisztérium illetékes testülete	1 May 2004
Malta	Certifikat ta' speċjalista dentali fl-Ortodonzja	Kumitat ta' Approvazzjoni dwar Speċjalisti	1 May 2004
Nederland	Bewijs van inschrijving als orthodontist in het Specialistenregister	Specialisten Registratie Commissie (SRC) van de Nederlandse Maatschappij tot bevordering der Tandheelkunde	28 January 1980
Polska	Dyplom uzyskania tytułu specjalisty w dziedzinie ortodoncji	Centrum Egzaminów Medycznych	1 May 2004
Slovenija	Potrđilo o opravljenem specialističnem izpitu iz čeljustne in zobne ortopedije	1. Ministrstvo za zdravje 2. Zdravniška zbornica Slovenije	1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Erikoishammaslääkärin tutkinto, hampaiston oikomishoito/ Specialtand-läkarexamen, tandreglering	— Helsingin yliopisto/Helsingfors universitet — Oulun yliopisto — Turun yliopisto	1 January 1994
Sverige	Bevis om specialistkompetens i tandreglering	Socialstyrelsen	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Certificate of Completion of specialist training in orthodontics	Competent authority recognised for this purpose	28 January 1980

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Oral surgery			
Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
България	Свидетелство за призната специалност по 'Орална хирургия'	Факултет по дентална медицина към Медицински университет	1 January 2007
Danmark	Bevis for tilladelse til at betegne sig som specialtandlæge i hospitalsodontologi	Sundhedsstyrelsen	28 January 1980
Deutschland	Fachzahnärztliche Anerkennung für Oralchirurgie/ Mundchirurgie	Landes Zahnärztekammer	28 January 1980
Ελλάς	Τίτλος Οδοντιατρικής ειδικότητας της Γναθοχειρουργικής (up to 31 December 2002)	— Νομαρχιακή Αυτοδιοίκηση — Νομαρχία	1 January 2003
Ireland	Certificate of specialist dentist in oral surgery	Competent authority recognised for this purpose by the competent minister	28 January 1980
Italia	Diploma di specialista in Chirurgia Orale	Università	21 May 2005
Κύπρος	Πιστοποιητικό Αναγνώστης του Ειδικού Οδοντίατρου στην Στοματική Χειρουργική	Οδοντιατρικό Συμβούλιο	1 May 2004
Lietuva	Rezidentūros pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą burnos chirurgo profesinę kvalifikaciją	Universitetas	1 May 2004
Magyarország	Dento-alveoláris sebészet szakorvosa bizonyítvány	Az Egészségügyi, Szociális és Családügyi Minisztérium illetékes testülete	1 May 2004
Malta	Certifikat ta' speċjalista dentali fil-Kirurgija tal-halq	Kumitat ta' Approvazzjoni dwar Speċjalisti	1 May 2004
Nederland	Bewijs van inschrijving als kaakchirurg in het Specialistenregister	Specialisten Registratie Commissie (SRC) van de Nederlandse Maatschappij tot bevordering der Tandheelkunde	28 January 1980
Polska	Dyplom uzyskania tytułu specjalisty w dziedzinie chirurgii stomatologicznej	Centrum Egzaminów Medycznych	1 May 2004
Slovenija	Potrđilo o opravljenem specialističnem izpitu iz oralne kirurgije	1. Ministrstvo za zdravje 2. Zdravniška zbornica Slovenije	1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Erikoishammaslääkärin tutkinto, suuja leuka-kirurgia/Specialtandläkar-examen, oral och maxillofacial kirurgi	— Helsingin yliopisto/Helsingfors universitet — Oulun yliopisto — Turun yliopisto	1 January 1994
Sverige	Bevis om specialist-kompetens i tandsystemets kirurgiska sjukdomar	Socialstyrelsen	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Certificate of completion of specialist training in oral surgery	Competent authority recognised for this purpose	28 January 1980

V.4. VETERINARY SURGEON

5.4.1. Study programme for veterinary surgeons

The programme of studies leading to the evidence of formal qualifications in veterinary medicine shall include at least the subjects listed below.

Instruction in one or more of these subjects may be given as part of, or in association with, other courses.

A. Basic subjects

- Physics
- Chemistry
- Animal biology
- Plant biology
- Biomathematics

B. Specific subjects

a. Basic sciences:

- Anatomy (including histology and embryology)
- Physiology
- Biochemistry
- Genetics
- Pharmacology
- Pharmacy
- Toxicology
- Microbiology
- Immunology
- Epidemiology
- Professional ethics

b. Clinical sciences:

- Obstetrics
- Pathology (including pathological anatomy)
- Parasitology
- Clinical medicine and surgery (including anaesthetics)
- Clinical lectures on the various domestic animals, poultry and other animal species
- Preventive medicine
- Radiology
- Reproduction and reproductive disorders
- Veterinary state medicine and public health
- Veterinary legislation and forensic medicine
- Therapeutics
- Propaedeutics

c. Animal production

- Animal production
- Animal nutrition
- Agronomy
- Rural economics
- Animal husbandry
- Veterinary hygiene
- Animal ethology and protection

d. Food hygiene

- Inspection and control of animal foodstuffs or foodstuffs of animal origin
- Food hygiene and technology
- Practical work (including practical work in places where slaughtering and processing of foodstuffs takes place)

Practical training may be in the form of a training period, provided that such training is full-time and under the direct control of the competent authority, and does not exceed six months within the aggregate training period of five years study.

The distribution of the theoretical and practical training among the various groups of subjects shall be balanced and coordinated in such a way that the knowledge and experience may be acquired in a manner which will enable veterinary surgeons to perform all their duties.

5.4.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of veterinary surgeons

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van dierenarts/Diplôme de docteur en médecine vétérinaire	— De universiteiten/ Les universités — De bevoegde Examen-commissie		21 December 1980

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
		van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française		
България	Диплома за висше образование на образователно-квалификационна степен магистър по специалност Ветеринарна медицина с професионална квалификация Ветеринарен лекар	— Лесотехнически университет — Факултет по ветеринарна медицина — Тракийски университет — Факултет по ветеринарна медицина		1 January 2007
Česká republika	— Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu veterinární lékařství (doktor veterinární medicíny, MVDr.) — Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu veterinární hygiena a ekologie (doktor veterinární medicíny, MVDr.)	Veterinární fakulta univerzity v České republice		1 May 2004
Danmark	Bevis for bestået kandidateksamen i veterinærvidenskab	Kongelige Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole		21 December 1980
Deutschland	Zeugnis über das Ergebnis des Dritten Abschnitts der Tierärztlichen Prüfung und das Gesamtergebnis der Tierärztlichen Prüfung	Der Vorsitzende des Prüfungsausschusses für die Tierärztliche Prüfung einer Universität oder Hochschule		21 December 1980
Eesti	Diplom: tähtnud veterinaarmeditsiini õppekava	Eesti Põllumajandusülikool		1 May 2004
Ελλάς	Πτυχίο Κτηνιατρικής	Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης και Θεσσαλίας		1 January 1981
España	Título de Licenciado en Veterinaria	— Ministerio de Educación y Cultura — El rector de una universidad		1 January 1986
France	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur vétérinaire			21 December 1980

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
Ireland	— Diploma of Bachelor in/of Veterinary Medicine (MVB) — Diploma of Membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (MRCVS)			21 December 1980
Italia	Diploma di laurea in medicina veterinaria	Università	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio della medicina veterinaria	1 January 1985
Κύπρος	Πιστοποιητικό Εγγραφής Κτηνιάτρου	Κτηνιατρικό Συμβούλιο		1 May 2004
Latvija	Veterinārārsta diploms	Latvijas Lauksaimniecības Universitāte		1 May 2004
Lietuva	Aukštojo mokslo diplomas (veterinarijos gydytojo (DVM))	Lietuvos Veterinarijos Akademija		1 May 2004
Luxembourg	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en médecine vétérinaire	Jury d'examen d'Etat		21 December 1980
Magyarország	Állatorvos doktor oklevél — dr. med. vet.	Szent István Egyetem Állatorvos-tudományi Kar		1 May 2004
Malta	Liċenzja ta' Kirurgu Veterinarju	Kunsill tal-Kirurgi Veterinarji		1 May 2004
Nederland	Getuigschrift van met goed gevolg afgelegd dieneenskundig/veeartsenijkundig examen			21 December 1980
Österreich	— Diplom-Tierarzt — Magister medicinae veterinariae	Universität	— Doktor der Veterinärmedizin — Doctor medicinae veterinariae — Fachtierarzt	1 January 1994
Polska	Dyplom lekarza weterynarii	1. Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie 2. Akademia Rolnicza we Wrocławiu 3. Akademia Rolnicza w Lublinie 4. Uniwersytet Warmińsko-Mazurski w Olsztynie		1 May 2004
Portugal	Carta de curso de licenciatura em medicina veterinária	Universidade		1 January 1986

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
România	Diplomă de licență de doctor medic veterinar	Universități		1 January 2007
Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naslov 'doktor veterinarske medicine/doktorica veterinarske medicine'	Univerza	Spričevalo o opravljenem državnem izpitu s področja veterinarstva	1 May 2004
Slovensko	Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'doktor veterinárskej medicíny' ('MVDr.')	Univerzita veterinárskeho lekárstva		1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Eläinlääketieteen lisen-siaatin tutkinto/Veterinärmedicine licentia-examen	Helsingin yliopisto/ Helsingfors universitet		1 January 1994
Sverige	Veterinärexamen	Sveriges Lantbruksuni-versitet		1 January 1994
United Kingdom	1. Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc) 2. Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc) 3. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine (BvetMB) 4. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery (BVM&S) 5. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery (BVM&S) 6. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine (BvetMed)	1. University of Bristol 2. University of Liverpool 3. University of Cambridge 4. University of Edinburgh 5. University of Glasgow 6. University of London		21 December 1980

V.5. MIDWIFE

5.5.1. *Training programme for midwives (Training types I and II)*

The training programme for obtaining evidence of formal qualifications in midwifery consists of the following two parts:

A. Theoretical and technical instruction

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>a. General subjects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Basic anatomy and physiology— Basic pathology— Basic bacteriology, virology and parasitology— Basic biophysics, biochemistry and radiology— Paediatrics, with particular reference to new-born infants— Hygiene, health education, preventive medicine, early diagnosis of diseases— Nutrition and dietetics, with particular reference to women, new-born and young babies— Basic sociology and socio-medical questions— Basic pharmacology— Psychology— Principles and methods of teaching— Health and social legislation and health organisation— Professional ethics and professional legislation— Sex education and family planning— Legal protection of mother and infant | <p>b. Subjects specific to the activities of midwives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Anatomy and physiology— Embryology and development of the fetus— Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium— Gynaecological and obstetrical pathology— Preparation for childbirth and parenthood, including psychological aspects— Preparation for delivery (including knowledge and use of technical equipment in obstetrics)— Analgesia, anaesthesia and resuscitation— Physiology and pathology of the new-born infant— Care and supervision of the new-born infant— Psychological and social factors |
|--|---|

B. Practical and clinical training

This training is to be dispensed under appropriate supervision:

- Advising of pregnant women, involving at least 100 pre-natal examinations.
- Supervision and care of at least 40 pregnant women.
- Conduct by the student of at least 40 deliveries; where this number cannot be reached owing to the lack of available women in labour, it may be reduced to a minimum of 30, provided that the student assists with 20 further deliveries.
- Active participation with breech deliveries. Where this is not possible because of lack of breech deliveries, practice may be in a simulated situation.
- Performance of episiotomy and initiation into suturing. Initiation shall include theoretical instruction and clinical practice. The practice of suturing includes suturing of the wound following an episiotomy and a simple perineal laceration. This may be in a simulated situation if absolutely necessary.
- Supervision and care of 40 women at risk in pregnancy, or labour or post-natal period.
- Supervision and care (including examination) of at least 100 post-natal women and healthy new-born infants.
- Observation and care of the new-born requiring special care, including those born pre-term, post-term, underweight or ill.
- Care of women with pathological conditions in the fields of gynaecology and obstetrics.

— Initiation into care in the field of medicine and surgery. Initiation shall include theoretical instruction and clinical practice.

The theoretical and technical training (Part A of the training programme) shall be balanced and coordinated with the clinical training (Part B of the same programme) in such a way that the knowledge and experience listed in this Annex may be acquired in an adequate manner.

Clinical instruction shall take the form of supervised in-service training in hospital departments or other health services approved by the competent authorities or bodies. As part of this training, student midwives shall participate in the activities of the departments concerned in so far as those activities contribute to their training. They shall be taught the responsibilities involved in the activities of midwives.

5.5.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of midwives

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van vroedvrouw/Diplôme d'accoucheuse	— De erkende opleidingsinstututen/Les établissements d'enseignement — De bevoegde Examencommissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française	Vroedvrouw/Accoucheuse	23 January 1983
България	Диплома за висше образование на образователно-квалификационна степен 'Бакалавър' с професионална квалификация 'Акушерка'	Университет	Акушерка	1 January 2007
Česká republika	1. Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu ošetrovatelství ve studijním oboru porodní asistentka (bakalář, Bc.) — Vysvědčení o státní závěrečné zkoušce 2. Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním oboru diplomovaná porodní asistentka (diplomovaný specialista, DiS.) — Vysvědčení o absolutoriu	1. Vysoká škola zřízená nebo uznaná státem 2. Vyšší odborná škola zřízená nebo uznaná státem	Porodní asistentka/ porodní asistent	1 May 2004

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Danmark	Bevis for bestået jordemoderereksamen	Danmarks jordemoderskole	Jordemoder	23 January 1983
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die staatliche Prüfung für Hebammen und Entbindungspfleger	Staatlicher Prüfungsausschuss	— Hebamme — Entbindungspfleger	23 January 1983
Eesti	Diplom ämmaemandal	1. Tallinna Meditsiini­kool 2. Tartu Meditsiini­kool	— Ämmaemand	1 May 2004
Ελλάς	1. Πτυχίο Τμήματος Μαιευτικής Τεχνολογικών Εκπαιδευτικών Ιδρυμάτων (Τ.Ε.Ι.) 2. Πτυχίο του Τμήματος Μαιών της Ανωτέρας Σχολής Στελεχών Υγείας και Κοινων. Πρόνοιας (ΚΑΤΕΕ) 3. Πτυχίο Μαιας Ανωτέρας Σχολής Μαιών	1. Τεχνολογικά Εκπαιδευτικά Ιδρύματα (Τ.Ε.Ι.) 2. ΚΑΤΕΕ Υπουργείου Εθνικής Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων 3. Υπουργείο Υγείας και Πρόνοιας	— Μαία — Μαιωτής	23 January 1983
España	— Título de Matrona — Título de Asistente obstétrico (matrona) — Título de Enfermería obstétrica-ginecológica	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura	— Matrona — Asistente obstétrico	1 January 1986
France	Diplôme de sage-femme	L'Etat	Sage-femme	23 January 1983
Ireland	Certificate in Midwifery	An Board Altranais	Midwife	23 January 1983
Italia	Diploma d'ostetrica	Scuole riconosciute dallo Stato	Ostetrica	23 January 1983
Κύπρος	Δίπλωμα στο μετα­βατικό πρόγραμμα Μαιευτικής	Νοσηλευτική Σχολή	Εγγεγραμμένη Μαία	1 May 2004
Latvija	Diploms par vecmātes kvalifikācijas iegūšanu	Māsu skolas	Vecmāte	1 May 2004

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Lietuva	1. Aukštojo mokslo diplomas, nurodantis suteiktą bendrosios praktikos slaugytojo profesinę kvalifikaciją, ir profesinės kvalifikacijos pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą akušerio profesinę kvalifikaciją — Pažymėjimas, liudijantis profesinę praktiką akušerijoje	1. Universitetas	Akušeris	1 May 2004
	2. Aukštojo mokslo diplomas (neuniversitetinės studijos), nurodantis suteiktą bendrosios praktikos slaugytojo profesinę kvalifikaciją, ir profesinės kvalifikacijos pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą akušerio profesinę kvalifikaciją — Pažymėjimas, liudijantis profesinę praktiką akušerijoje	2. Kolegija		
	3. Aukštojo mokslo diplomas (neuniversitetinės studijos), nurodantis suteiktą akušerio profesinę kvalifikaciją	3. Kolegija		
Luxembourg	Diplôme de sage-femme	Ministère de l'éducation nationale, de la formation professionnelle et des sports	Sage-femme	23 January 1983
Magyarország	Szülésznő bizonyítvány	Iskola/főiskola	Szülésznő	1 May 2004
Malta	Lawrja jew diploma fl-Istudji tal-Qwiebel	Universita' ta' Malta	Qabla	1 May 2004
Nederland	Diploma van verloskundige	Door het Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport erkende opleidingsinstellingen	Verloskundige	23 January 1983

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Österreich	Hebammen-Diplom	— Hebammenakademie — Bundeshebammenlehranstalt	Hebamme	1 January 1994
Polska	Dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych na kierunku położnictwo z tytułem 'magister położnictwa'	Institucja prowadząca kształcenie na poziomie wyższym uznana przez właściwe władze (Higher educational institution recognised by the competent authorities)	Położna	1 May 2004
Portugal	1. Diploma de enfermeiro especialista em enfermagem de saúde materna e obstétrica 2. Diploma/carta de curso de estudos superiores especializados em enfermagem de saúde materna e obstétrica 3. Diploma (do curso de pós-licenciatura) de especialização em enfermagem de saúde materna e obstétrica	1. Escolas de Enfermagem de 2. Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem 3. — Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem — Escolas Superiores de Saúde	Enfermeiro especialista em enfermagem de saúde materna e obstétrica	1 January 1986
România	Diplomă de licență de moață	Universități	Moață	1 January 2007
Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naslov 'diplomirana babica/diplomirani babičar'	1. Univerza 2. Visoka strokovna šola	diplomirana babica/ diplomirani babičar	1 May 2004

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Slovensko	1. Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'bakalár z pôrodnej asistencie' ('Bc.') 2. Absolventský diplom v študijnom odbore diplomovaná pôrodná asistentka	1. Vysoká škola 2. Stredná zdravotnícka škola	Pôrodná asistentka	1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	1. Kätilön tutkinto/ barnmorskeexamen 2. Sosiaali- ja terveysalan ammattikorkeakoulututkinto, kätilö (AMK)/yrkeshögskoleexamen inom hälsovård och det sociala området, barnmorska (YH)	1. Terveystieteiden tutkimuskeskus/terveyslaitokset/hälsövärdsläroanstalter 2. Ammattikorkeakoulut/ Yrkehögskolor	Kätilö/Barnmorska	1 January 1994
Sverige	Barnmorskeexamen	Universitet eller högskola	Barnmorska	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Statement of registration as a Midwife on part 10 of the register kept by the United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health visiting	Various	Midwife	23 January 1983

V.6. PHARMACIST

5.6.1. Course of training for pharmacists

- Plant and animal biology
- Physics
- General and inorganic chemistry
- Organic chemistry
- Analytical chemistry
- Pharmaceutical chemistry, including analysis of medicinal products
- General and applied biochemistry (medical)
- Anatomy and physiology; medical terminology
- Microbiology
- Pharmacology and pharmacotherapy
- Pharmaceutical technology
- Toxicology
- Pharmacognosy
- Legislation and, where appropriate, professional ethics.

The balance between theoretical and practical training shall, in respect of each subject, give sufficient importance to theory to maintain the university character of the training.

5.6.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of pharmacists

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the diploma	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van apotheker/Diplôme de pharmacien	— De universiteiten/ Les universités — De bevoegde Examencommissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française		1 October 1987
България	Диплома за висше образование на образователно-квалификационна степен 'Магистър' по 'Фармация' с професионална квалификация 'Магистър-фармацевт'	Фармацевтичен факултет към Медицински университет		1 January 2007
Česká republika	Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu farmacie (magistr, Mgr.)	Farmaceutická fakulta univerzity v České republice	Vysvědčení o státní závěrečné zkoušce	1 May 2004
Danmark	Bevis for bestået farmaceutisk kandidateksamen	Danmarks Farmaceutiske Højskole		1 October 1987
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die Staatliche Pharmazeutische Prüfung	Zuständige Behörden		1 October 1987
Eesti	Diplom proviisori õppekava läbimise eest	Tartu Ülikool		1 May 2004
Ελλάς	Άδεια άσκησης φαρμακευτικού επαγγέλματος	Νομαρχιακή Αυτοδιοίκηση		1 October 1987
España	Título de Licenciado en Farmacia	— Ministerio de Educación y Cultura — El rector de una universidad		1 October 1987
France	— Diplôme d'Etat de pharmacien — Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en pharmacie	Universités		1 October 1987
Ireland	Certificate of Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist			1 October 1987
Italia	Diploma o certificato di abilitazione all'esercizio della professione di farmacista ottenuto in seguito ad un esame di Stato	Università		1 November 1993

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the diploma	Reference date
Kύπρος	Πιστοποιητικό Έγγραφής Φαρμακοποιού	Συμβόλιο Φαρμακευτικής		1 May 2004
Latvija	Farmaceita diploms	Universitātes tipa augstskola		1 May 2004
Lietuva	Aukštojo mokslo diplomas, nurodantis suteiktą vaistininko profesinę kvalifikaciją	Universitetas		1 May 2004
Luxembourg	Diplôme d'Etat de pharmacien	Jury d'examen d'Etat + visa du ministre de l'éducation nationale		1 October 1987
Magyarország	Okleveles gyógyszerész oklevél (magister pharmaciae, röv: mag. Pharm)	► C2 Egyetem ◀		1 May 2004
Malta	Lawrja fil-farmacija	Universita' ta' Malta		1 May 2004
Nederland	Getuigschrift van met goed gevolg afgelegd apothekerexamen	Faculteit Farmacie		1 October 1987
Österreich	Staatliches Apothekerdiplom	Bundesministerium für Arbeit, Gesundheit und Soziales		1 October 1994
Polska	Dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych na kierunku farmacja z tytułem magistra	1. Akademia Medyczna 2. Uniwersytet Medyczny 3. Collegium Medicum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego		1 May 2004
Portugal	Carta de curso de licenciatura em Ciências Farmacêuticas	Universidades		1 October 1987
România	Diplomă de licență de farmacist	Universități		1 January 2007
Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naziv 'magister farmacije/magistra farmacije'	Univerza	Potrnilo o opravljenem strokovnem izpitu za poklic magister farmacije/magistra farmacije	1 May 2004
Slovensko	Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'magister farmácie' ('Mgr.')	Vysoká škola		1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Proviisorin tutkinto/ Provisorexamen	— Helsingin yliopisto/ Helsingfors universitet — Kuopion yliopisto		1 October 1994

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the diploma	Reference date
Sverige	Apotekarexamen	Uppsala universitet		1 October 1994
United Kingdom	Certificate of Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist			1 October 1987

V. 7. ARCHITECT

5.7.1 Evidence of formal qualifications of architects recognised pursuant to section 51

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Architect/Architecte 2. Architect/Architecte 3. Architect 4. Architect/Architecte 5. Architect/Architecte 6. Burgelijke ingenieur-architect <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Architecte/Architect 2. Architecte/Architect 3. Architect 4. Architecte/Architect 5. Architecte/Architect 6. Ingénieur-civil architecte 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nationale hogescholen voor architectuur 2. Hogere-architectuur-instituten 3. Provinciaal Hoger Instituut voor Architectuur te Hasselt 4. Koninklijke Academies voor Schone Kunsten 5. Sint-Lucasscholen 6. Faculteiten Toegepaste Wetenschappen van de Universiteiten 6. 'Faculté Polytechnique' van Mons <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecoles nationales supérieures d'architecture 2. Instituts supérieurs d'architecture 3. Ecole provinciale supérieure d'architecture de Hasselt 4. Académies royales des Beaux-Arts 5. Ecoles Saint-Luc 6. Facultés des sciences appliquées des universités 6. Faculté polytechnique de Mons 		1988/1989
Danmark	Arkitekt cand. arch.	— Kunstakademiets Arkitekt-skole i København — Arkitekt-skolen i Århus		1988/1989
Deutschland	Diplom-Ingenieur, Diplom-Ingenieur Univ. Diplom-Ingenieur, Diplom-Ingenieur FH	— Universitäten (Architektur/Hochbau) — Technische Hochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) — Technische Universitäten (Architektur/Hochbau) — Universitäten-Gesamthochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) — Hochschulen für bildende Künste — Hochschulen für Künste — Fachhochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) ⁽¹⁾ — Universitäten-Gesamthochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) bei entsprechenden Fachhochschulstudiengängen		1988/1989

(1) Diese Diplome sind je nach Dauer der durch sie abgeschlossenen Ausbildung gemäß Artikel 47 Absatz 1 anzuerkennen.

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Universidad Europea de Madrid; — Universidad de Cataluña, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Barcelona; — Universidad Ramón Llull, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de La Salle; — Universidad S.E.K. de Segovia, centro de estudios integrados de arquitectura de Segovia. — Universidad de Granada, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Granada 		<p>1999/2000</p> <p>1998/1999</p> <p>1999/2000</p> <p>1994/1995</p>
France	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplôme d'architecte DPLG, y compris dans le cadre de la formation professionnelle continue et de la promotion sociale. 2. Diplôme d'architecte ESA 3. Diplôme d'architecte ENSAIS 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Le ministre chargé de l'architecture 2. Ecole spéciale d'architecture de Paris 3. Ecole nationale supérieure des arts et industries de Strasbourg, section architecture 		1988/1989
Ireland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Degree of Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch. NUI) 2. Degree of Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch.) (Previously, until 2002 - Degree standard diploma in architecture (Dip. Arch)) 3. Certificate of association (ARIAI) 4. Certificate of membership (MRIAI) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National University of Ireland to architecture graduates of University College Dublin 2. Dublin Institute of Technology, Bolton Street, Dublin (College of Technology, Bolton Street, Dublin) 3. Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland 4. Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland 		1988/1989
Italia	— Laurea in architettura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Università di Camerino — Università di Catania — Sede di Siracusa — Università di Chieti — Università di Ferrara — Università di Firenze — Università di Genova — Università di Napoli Federico II — Università di Napoli II — Università di Palermo — Università di Parma — Università di Reggio Calabria — Università di Roma 'La 	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente	1988/1989

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
	— Laurea in ingegneria edile — architettura	Sapienza' — Università di Roma III — Università di Trieste — Politecnico di Bari — Politecnico di Milano — Politecnico di Torino — Istituto universitario di architettura di Venezia	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente	1998/1999
	— Laurea specialistica in ingegneria edile — architettura	— Università dell'Aquila — Università di Pavia — Università di Roma 'La Sapienza' — Università di Ancona — Università di Basilicata — Potenza — Università di Pisa — Università di Bologna — Università di Catania — Università di Genova — Università di Palermo — Università di Napoli Federico II — Università di Roma — Tor Vergata — Università di Trento — Politecnico di Bari — Politecnico di Milano	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente	2003/2004
	— Laurea specialistica quinquennale in Architettura	— Prima Facoltà di Architettura dell'Università di Roma 'La Sapienza'	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente	1998/1999
	— Laurea specialistica quinquennale in Architettura	— Università di Ferrara — Università di Genova — Università di Palermo — Politecnico di Milano — Politecnico di Bari	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente	1999/2000
	— Laurea specialistica quinquennale in Architettura	— Università di Roma III	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che	2003/2004

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
	— Laurea specialistica in Architettura	— Università di Firenze — Università di Napoli II — Politecnico di Milano II	viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica Istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica Istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente	2004/2005
Nederland	<p>1. Het getuigschrift van het met goed gevolg afgelegde doctoraal examen van de studierichting bouwkunde, afstudeerrichting architectuur</p> <p>2. Het getuigschrift van het met goed gevolg afgelegde doctoraal examen van de studierichting bouwkunde, differentiatie architectuur en urbanistiek</p> <p>3. Het getuigschrift hoger beroepsonderwijs, op grond van het met goed gevolg afgelegde examen verbonden aan de opleiding van de tweede fase voor beroepen op het terrein van de architectuur, afgegeven door de betrokken examencommissies van respectievelijk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — de Amsterdamse Hogeschool voor de Kunsten te Amsterdam — de Hogeschool Rotterdam en omstreken te Rotterdam — de Hogeschool Katholieke Leergangen te Tilburg — de Hogeschool voor de Kunsten te Arnhem — de Rijkshogeschool Groningen te Groningen — de Hogeschool 	<p>1. Technische Universiteit te Delft</p> <p>2. Technische Universiteit te Eindhoven</p>	Verklaring van de Stichting Bureau Architectenregister die bevestigt dat de opleiding voldoet aan de normen van artikel 46.	1988/1989

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
	Maastricht te Maastricht			
Österreich	1. Diplom-Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing. 2. Diplom-Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing. 3. Diplom-Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing. 4. Magister der Architektur, Magister architecturae, Mag. Arch. 5. Magister der Architektur, Magister architecturae, Mag. Arch. 6. Magister der Architektur, Magister architecturae, Mag. Arch.	1. Technische Universität Graz (Erzherzog-Johann-Universität Graz) 2. Technische Universität Wien 3. Universität Innsbruck (Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck) 4. Hochschule für Angewandte Kunst in Wien 5. Akademie der Bildenden Künste in Wien 6. Hochschule für künstlerische und industrielle Gestaltung in Linz		1998/1999
Portugal	Carta de curso de licenciatura em Arquitectura Para os cursos iniciados a partir do ano académico de 1991/1992	— Faculdade de arquitectura da Universidade técnica de Lisboa — Faculdade de arquitectura da Universidade do Porto — Escola Superior Artística do Porto — Faculdade de Arquitectura e Artes da Universidade Lusitana do Porto		1988/1989 1991/1992
Suomi/ Finland	Arkkitehdin tutkinto/Arkitektexamen	— Teknillinen korkeakoulu / Tekniska högskolan (Helsinki) — Tampereen teknillinen korkeakoulu/Tammerfors tekniska högskola — Oulun yliopisto/Uleåborgs universitet		1998/1999
Sverige	Arkitekexamen	Chalmers Tekniska Högskola AB Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan Lunds Universitet		1998/1999
United Kingdom	1. Diplomas in architecture	1. — Universities — Colleges of Art — Schools of Art	Certificate of architectural education, issued by the Architects Registration Board. The diploma and degree courses in architecture of the universities, schools and colleges of art should have met the requisite threshold standards as laid down in Article 46 of this Directive and in <i>Criteria for validation</i>	1988/1989

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
	<p>2. Degrees in architecture</p> <p>3. Final examination</p> <p>4. Examination in architecture</p> <p>5. Examination Part II</p>	<p>2. Universities</p> <p>3. Architectural Association</p> <p>4. Royal College of Art</p> <p>5. Royal Institute of British Architects</p>	<p>published by the Validation Panel of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Architects Registration Board.</p> <p>EU nationals who possess the Royal Institute of British Architects Part I and Part II certificates, which are recognised by ARB as the competent authority, are eligible. Also EU nationals who do not possess the ARB-recognised Part I and Part II certificates will be eligible for the Certificate of Architectural Education if they can satisfy the Board that their standard and length of education has met the requisite threshold standards of Article 46 of this Directive and of the <i>Criteria for validation</i>.</p>	

SCHEDULE 4
Documents and certificates which may be required in accordance with
Section 55(1)

1. *Documents*

- (a) Proof of the nationality of the person concerned.
- (b) Copies of the attestations of professional competence or of the evidence of formal qualifications giving access to the profession in question, and an attestation of the professional experience of the person concerned where applicable.

The competent authorities of the host Member State may invite the applicant to provide information concerning his training to the extent necessary in order to determine the existence of potential substantial differences with the required national training, as laid down in Article 14. Where it is impossible for the applicant to provide this information, the competent authorities of the host Member State shall address the contact point, the competent authority or any other relevant body in the home Member State.

- (c) For the cases referred to in Article 16, a certificate concerning the nature and duration of the activity issued by the competent authority or body in the home Member State or the Member State from which the foreign national comes.
- (d) Where the competent authority of a host Member State requires of persons wishing to take up a regulated profession proof that they are of good character or repute or that they have not been declared bankrupt, or suspends or prohibits the pursuit of that profession in the event of serious professional misconduct or a criminal offence, that Member State shall accept as sufficient evidence, in respect of nationals of Member States wishing to pursue that profession in its territory, the production of documents issued by competent authorities in the home Member State or the Member State from which the foreign national comes, showing that those requirements are met. Those authorities must provide the documents required within a period of two months.

Where the competent authorities of the home Member State or of the Member State from which the foreign national comes do not issue the documents referred to in the first subparagraph, such documents shall be replaced by a declaration on oath - or, in States where there is no provision for declaration on oath, by a solemn declaration - made by the person concerned before a competent judicial or administrative authority or, where appropriate, a notary or qualified professional body of the home Member State or the Member State from which the person comes; such authority or notary shall issue a certificate attesting the authenticity of the declaration on oath or solemn declaration.

- (e) Where a host Member State requires of its own nationals wishing to take up a regulated profession, a document relating to the physical or mental health of the applicant, that Member State shall accept as sufficient evidence thereof the presentation of the document required in the home Member State. Where the home Member State does not issue such a document, the host Member State shall accept a certificate issued by a competent authority in that State. In that case, the competent authorities of the home Member State must provide the document required within a period of two months.
- (f) Where a host Member State requires its own nationals wishing to take up a regulated profession to furnish:
- proof of the applicant's financial standing,
 - proof that the applicant is insured against the financial risks arising from their professional liability in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the host Member State regarding the terms and extent of cover,
- that Member State shall accept as sufficient evidence an attestation to that effect issued by the banks and insurance undertakings of another Member State.

2. *Certificates*

To facilitate the application of Title III, Chapter III, of this Directive, Member States may prescribe that, in addition to evidence of formal qualifications, the person who satisfies the conditions of training required must provide a certificate

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from the competent authorities of his home Member State stating that this evidence of formal qualifications is that covered by this Directive.

SCHEDULE 5
Activities related to the categories of professional experience referred to in
Sections 20, 21 and 22

List I		
Major groups covered by Directive 64/427/EEC, as amended by Directive 69/77/EEC, and by Directives 68/366/EEC and 82/489/EEC		
1		
<i>Directive 64/427/EEC</i>		
<i>(liberalisation Directive 64/429/EEC)</i>		
<i>NICE nomenclature (corresponding to ISIC major groups 23 to 40)</i>		
Major group	23	Manufacture of textiles
	232	Manufacturing and processing of textile materials on woollen machinery
	233	Manufacturing and processing of textile materials on cotton machinery
	234	Manufacturing and processing of textile materials on silk machinery
	235	Manufacturing and processing of textile materials on flax and hemp machinery
	236	Other textile fibre industries (jute, hard fibres, etc.), cordage
	237	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted goods
	238	Textile finishing
	239	Other textile industries
Major group	24	Manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and bedding
	241	Machine manufacture of footwear (except from rubber or wood)
	242	Manufacture by hand and repair of footwear
	243	Manufacture of wearing apparel (except furs)
	244	Manufacture of mattresses and bedding
	245	Skin and fur industries
Major group	25	Manufactures of wood and cork, except manufacture of furniture
	251	Sawing and industrial preparation of wood
	252	Manufacture of semi-finished wood products
	253	Series production of wooden building components including flooring
	254	Manufacture of wooden containers
	255	Manufacture of other wooden products (except furniture)
	259	Manufacture of straw, cork, basketware, wicker-work and rattan products; brush-making
Major group	26	260 Manufacture of wooden furniture

Major group	27	Manufacture of paper and paper products
	271	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
	272	Processing of paper and paperboard, and manufacture of articles of pulp
Major group	28	280 Printing, publishing and allied industries
Major group	29	Leather industry
	291	Tanneries and leather finishing plants
	292	Manufacture of leather products
ex major group	30	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, man-made fibres and starch products
	301	Processing of rubber and asbestos
	302	Processing of plastic materials
	303	Production of man-made fibres
ex major group	31	Chemical industry
	311	Manufacture of chemical base materials and further processing of such materials
	312	Specialised manufacture of chemical products principally for industrial and agricultural purposes (including the manufacture for industrial use of fats and oils of vegetable or animal origin falling within ISIC group 312)
	313	Specialised manufacture of chemical products principally for domestic or office use [excluding the manufacture of medicinal and pharmaceutical products (ex ISIC group 319)]
Major group	32	320 Petroleum industry
Major group	33	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products
	331	Manufacture of structural clay products
	332	Manufacture of glass and glass products
	333	Manufacture of ceramic products, including refractory goods
	334	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
	335	Manufacture of structural material, in concrete, cement and plaster
	339	Stone working and manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
Major group	34	Production and primary transformation of ferrous and non-ferrous metals
	341	Iron and steel industry (as defined in the ECSC treaty, including integrated steelworks-owned coking plants)
	342	Manufacture of steel tubes
	343	Wire-drawing, cold-drawing, cold-rolling of strip, cold-forming
	344	Production and primary transformation of non-ferrous metals
	345	Ferrous and non-ferrous metal foundries

Major group	35	Manufacture of metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)
	351	Forging, heavy stamping and heavy pressing
	352	Secondary transformation and surface-treatment
	353	Metal structures
	354	Boilermaking, manufacture of industrial hollow-ware
	355	Manufacture of tools and implements and finished articles of metal (except electrical equipment)
	359	Ancillary mechanical engineering activities
Major group	36	Manufacture of machinery other than electrical machinery
	361	Manufacture of agricultural machinery and tractors
	362	Manufacture of office machinery
	363	Manufacture of metal-working and other machine-tools and fixtures and attachments for these and for other powered tools
	364	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories, manufacture of sewing machines
	365	Manufacture of machinery and equipment for the food-manufacturing and beverage industries and for the chemical and allied industries
	366	Manufacture of plant and equipment for mines, iron and steel works foundries, and for the construction industry; manufacture of mechanical handling equipment
	367	Manufacture of transmission equipment
	368	Manufacture of machinery for other specific industrial purposes
	369	Manufacture of other non-electrical machinery and equipment
Major group	37	Electrical engineering
	371	Manufacture of electric wiring and cables
	372	Manufacture of motors, generators, transformers, switchgear, and other similar equipment for the provision of electric power
	373	Manufacture of electrical equipment for direct commercial use
	374	Manufacture of telecommunications equipment, meters, other measuring appliances and electromedical equipment
	375	Manufacture of electronic equipment, radio and television receivers, audio equipment
	376	Manufacture of electric appliances for domestic use
	377	Manufacture of lamps and lighting equipment
	378	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators
	379	Repair, assembly, and specialist installation of electrical equipment

ex major group	38	Manufacture of transport equipment
	383	Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts thereof
	384	Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and cycles
	385	Manufacture of motorcycles, cycles and parts thereof
	389	Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified
Major group	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
	391	Manufacture of precision instruments, and measuring and controlling instruments
	392	Manufacture of medico-surgical instruments and equipment and orthopaedic appliances (except orthopaedic footwear)
	393	Manufacture of photographic and optical equipment
	394	Manufacture and repair of watches and clocks
	395	Jewellery and precious metal manufacturing
	396	Manufacture and repair of musical instruments
	397	Manufacture of games, toys, sporting and athletic goods
	399	Other manufacturing industries
Major group	40	Construction
	400	Construction (non-specialised); demolition
	401	Construction of buildings (dwellings or other)
	402	Civil engineering; building of roads, bridges, railways, etc.
	403	Installation work
	404	Decorating and finishing
2		
<i>Directive 68/366/EEC</i>		
<i>(liberalisation Directive 68/365/EEC)</i>		
<i>NICE nomenclature</i>		
Major group	20A	200 Industries producing animal and vegetable fats and oils
	20B	Food manufacturing industries (excluding the beverage industry)
	201	Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat
	202	Milk and milk products industry
	203	Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables
	204	Canning and preserving of fish and other sea foods
	205	Manufacture of grain mill products
	206	Manufacture of bakery products, including rusks and biscuits
	207	Sugar industry
	208	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
	209	Manufacture of miscellaneous food products

Major group	21	Beverage industry
	211	Production of ethyl alcohol by fermentation, production of yeasts and spirits
	212	Production of wine and other unmalted alcoholic beverages
	213	Brewing and malting
	214	Soft drinks and carbonated water industries
ex 30	304	Manufacture of rubber products, plastic materials, artificial and synthetic fibres and starch products
	304	Manufacture of starch products
		3
		<i>Directive 82/489/EEC</i>
		<i>ISIC nomenclature</i>
ex 855		hairdressing establishments (excluding chiropodists' activities and beauticians' training schools)
		List II
		Major groups of Directives 75/368/EEC, 75/369/EEC and 82/470/EEC
		I
		<i>Directive 75/368/EEC (activities referred to in Article 5(1))</i>
		<i>ISIC nomenclature</i>
ex 04		Fishing
	043	Inland water fishing
ex 38		Manufacture of transport equipment
	381	Shipbuilding and repairing
	382	Manufacture of railroad equipment
	386	Manufacture of aircraft (including space equipment)
ex 71		Activities allied to transport and activities other than transport coming under the following groups:
	ex 711	Sleeping- and dining-car services; maintenance of railway stock in repair sheds; cleaning of carriages
	ex 712	Maintenance of stock for urban, suburban and interurban passenger transport
	ex 713	Maintenance of stock for other passenger land transport (such as motor cars, coaches, taxis)
	ex 714	Operation and maintenance of services in support of road transport (such as roads, tunnels and toll-bridges, goods depots, car parks, bus and tram depots)
	ex 716	Activities allied to inland water transport (such as operation and maintenance of waterways, ports and other installations for inland water transport; tug and piloting services in ports, setting of buoys, loading and unloading of vessels and other similar activities, such as salvaging of vessels, towing and the operation of boat-houses)
73		Communications: postal services and telecommunications

ex 85	Personal services
	854 Laundries and laundry services, dry-cleaning and dyeing
ex 856	Photographic studios: portrait and commercial photography, except journalistic photographers
ex 859	Personal services not elsewhere classified (only maintenance and cleaning of buildings or accommodation)

2

Directive 75/369/EEC (Article 6: where the activity is regarded as being of an industrial or small craft nature)

ISIC nomenclature

The following itinerant activities:

- (a) the buying and selling of goods:
 - by itinerant tradesmen, hawkers or pedlars (ex ISIC Group 612)
 - in covered markets other than from permanently fixed installations and in open-air markets.
- (b) activities covered by transitional measures already adopted that expressly exclude or do not mention the pursuit of such activities on an itinerant basis.

3

Directive 82/470/EEC (Article 6(1) and (3))

Groups 718 and 720 of the ISIC nomenclature

The activities comprise in particular:

- organising, offering for sale and selling, outright or on commission, single or collective items (transport, board, lodging, excursions, etc.) for a journey or stay, whatever the reasons for travelling (Article 2(B)(a))
- acting as an intermediary between contractors for various methods of transport and persons who dispatch or receive goods, and carrying out related activities:
 - (aa) by concluding contracts with transport contractors, on behalf of principals
 - (bb) by choosing the method of transport, the firm and the route considered most profitable for the principal
 - (cc) by arranging the technical aspects of the transport operation (e.g. packing required for transportation); by carrying out various operations incidental to transport (e.g. ensuring ice supplies for refrigerated wagons)
 - (dd) by completing the formalities connected with the transport such as the drafting of way bills; by assembling and dispersing shipments
 - (ee) by coordinating the various stages of transportation, by ensuring transit, reshipment, transshipment and other termination operations
 - (ff) by arranging both freight and carriers and means of transport for persons dispatching goods or receiving them:
 - assessing transport costs and checking the detailed accounts
 - taking certain temporary or permanent measures in the name of and on behalf of a shipowner or sea transport carrier (with the port authorities, ship's chandlers, etc.).

(The activities listed under Article 2(A)(a), (b) and (d)).

List III

Directives 64/222/EEC, 68/364/EEC, 68/368/EEC, 75/368/EEC, 75/369/EEC,
70/523/EEC and 82/470/EEC

1

Directive 64/222/EEC

(liberalisation Directives 64/223/EEC and 64/224/EEC)

1. Activities of self-employed persons in wholesale trade, with the exception of wholesale trade in medicinal and pharmaceutical products, in toxic products and pathogens and in coal (ex Group 611).
2. Professional activities of an intermediary who is empowered and instructed by one or more persons to negotiate or enter into commercial transactions in the name of and on behalf of those persons.
3. Professional activities of an intermediary who, while not being permanently so instructed, brings together persons wishing to contract directly with one another or arranges their commercial transactions or assists in the completion thereof.
4. Professional activities of an intermediary who enters into commercial transactions in his own name on behalf of others.
5. Professional activities of an intermediary who carries out wholesale selling by auction on behalf of others.
6. Professional activities of an intermediary who goes from door to door seeking orders.
7. Provision of services, by way of professional activities, by an intermediary in the employment of one or more commercial, industrial or small craft undertakings.

2

Directive 68/364/EEC

(liberalisation Directive 68/363/EEC)

ISIC ex Group 612: Retail trade

Activities excluded:

012	Letting out for hire of farm machinery
640	Real estate, letting of property
713	Letting out for hire of automobiles, carriages and horses
718	Letting out for hire of railway carriages and wagons
839	Renting of machinery to commercial undertakings
841	Booking of cinema seats and renting of cinematograph films
842	Booking of theatre seats and renting of theatrical equipment
843	Letting out for hire of boats, bicycles, coin-operated machines for games of skill or chance
853	Letting of furnished rooms
854	Laundered linen hire
859	Garment hire

3

Directive 68/368/EEC

(liberalisation Directive 68/367/EEC)

ISIC nomenclature

ISIC ex major Group 85

1. Restaurants, cafes, taverns and other drinking and eating places (ISIC Group 852).
2. Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places (ISIC Group 853).

4

Directive 75/368/EEC (Article 7)

All the activities in the Annex to Directive 75/368/EEC, except the activities listed in Article 5(1) of this Directive (List II, point 1, of this Annex).

ISIC nomenclature

- ex 62 Banks and other financial institutions
- ex 620 Patent buying and licensing companies
- ex 71 Transport
- ex 713 Road passenger transport, excluding transportation by means of motor vehicles
- ex 719 Transportation by pipelines of liquid hydrocarbons and other liquid chemical products
- ex 82 Community services
- 827 Libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens
- ex 84 Recreation services
- 843 Recreation services not elsewhere classified:
- Sporting activities (sports grounds, organising sporting fixtures, etc.), except the activities of sports instructors
 - Games (racing stables, areas for games, racecourses, etc.)
 - Other recreation services (circuses, amusement parks and other entertainment)
- ex 85 Personal services
- ex 851 Domestic services
- ex 855 Beauty parlours and services of manicurists, excluding services of chiropodists and professional beauticians' and hairdressers' training schools
- ex 859 Personal services not elsewhere classified, except sports and paramedical masseurs and mountain guides, divided into the following groups:
- Disinfecting and pest control
 - Hiring of clothes and storage facilities
 - Marriage bureaux and similar services
 - Astrology, fortune telling and the like
 - Sanitary services and associated activities
 - Undertaking and cemetery maintenance
 - Couriers and interpreter-guides

5

Directive 75/369/EEC (Article 5)

The following itinerant activities:

- (a) the buying and selling of goods:
- by itinerant tradesmen, hawkers or pedlars (ex ISIC Group 612)
 - in covered markets other than from permanently fixed installations and in open-air markets

(b) activities covered by transitional measures already adopted that expressly exclude or do not mention the pursuit of such activities on an itinerant basis.

6

Directive 70/523/EEC

Activities of self-employed persons in the wholesale coal trade and activities of intermediaries in the coal trade (ex Group 6112, ISIC nomenclature)

7

Directive 82/470/EEC (Article 6(2))

(Activities listed in Article 2(A)(c) and (e), (B)(b), (C) and (D))

These activities comprise in particular:

- hiring railway cars or wagons for transporting persons or goods
- acting as an intermediary in the sale, purchase or hiring of ships
- arranging, negotiating and concluding contracts for the transport of emigrants
- receiving all objects and goods deposited, on behalf of the depositor, whether under customs control or not, in warehouses, general stores, furniture depots, coldstores, silos, etc.
- supplying the depositor with a receipt for the object or goods deposited
- providing pens, feed and sales rings for livestock being temporarily accommodated while awaiting sale or while in transit to or from the market
- carrying out inspection or technical valuation of motor vehicles
- measuring, weighing and gauging goods.

SCHEDULE 6

Acquired rights applicable to the professions subject to recognition on the basis of coordination of the minimum training conditions

Evidence of formal qualifications of architects benefiting from acquired rights pursuant to Section 54(1)

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the diplomas awarded by the higher national schools of architecture or the higher national institutes of architecture (architecte-architect) — the diplomas awarded by the higher provincial school of architecture of Hasselt (architect) — the diplomas awarded by the Royal Academies of Fine Arts (architecte — architect) — the diplomas awarded by the 'écoles Saint-Luc' (architecte — architect) — university diplomas in civil engineering, accompanied by a traineeship certificate awarded by the association of architects entitling the holder to hold the professional title of architect (architecte — architect) — the diplomas in architecture awarded by the central or State examining board for architecture (architecte — architect) — the civil engineering/architecture diplomas and architecture/engineering diplomas awarded by the faculties of applied sciences of the universities and by the Polytechnical Faculty of Mons (ingénieur — architecte, ingénieur-architect) 	1987/1988
България	<p>Diplomas, awarded by accredited institutions of higher education with qualification 'архитект' (architect), 'строителен инженер' (civil engineer) or 'инженер' (engineer) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Университет за архитектура, строителство и геодезия — София: специалности 'Урбанизъм' и 'Архитектура' (University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy — Sofia: specialities 'Urbanism' and 'Architecture') and all engineering specialities in the fields of: 'конструкции на сгради и съоръжения' (construction of buildings and structures), 'пътница' (roads), 'транспорт' (transport), 'хидротехника и водно строителство' (hydropower and hydro constructions), 'мелиорации и др.' (irrigation etc.); — the diplomas awarded by technical universities and institutions of higher education for construction in the fields of: 'електро- и топлотехника' (electro- and thermo-technics), 'съобщителна и комуникационна техника' (telecommunication technics and technologies), 'строителни технологии' (construction technologies), 'приложна геодезия' (applied geodesy) and 'ландшафт и др.' (landscape etc.), in the construction area. <p>In order to perform design activities in the fields of architecture and construction, diplomas have to be accompanied by a 'придружени от удостоверение за проектантска правоспособност' (Certificate of Legal Capacity for Design), issued by the 'Камарата на архитектите' (Chamber of Architects) and the 'Камарата на инженерите в инвестиционно проектиране' (Chamber of Engineers in Investment Design), which provides the right to perform activities in the field of investment design.</p>	2009/2010
Česká republika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Diplomas awarded by the faculties of 'České vysoké učení technické' (Czech Technical University in Prague): 'Vysoká škola architektury a pozemního stavitelství' (Faculty of Architecture and Building Construction) (until 1951), 'Fakulta architektury a pozemního stavitelství' (Faculty of Architecture and Building Construction) (from 1951 until 1960), 'Fakulta stavební' (Faculty of Civil Engineering) (from 1960) in the fields of study: building construction and structures, building construction, construction and architecture, architecture (including city planning and land use planning), civil construction and construction for industrial and agricultural production, or in the programme of study of civil engineering in the field of study of building construction and architecture, 'Fakulta architektury' (Faculty of Architecture) (from 1976) in the fields of study: architecture, city planning and land use planning, or in the programme of study: architecture and city planning in the fields of study: architecture, theory of architecture design, city planning and land use planning, history of architecture and reconstruction of historical monuments, or architecture and building construction, 	2006/2007

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Diplomas awarded by 'Vysoká škola technická Dr. Edvarda Beneše' (until 1951) in the field of architecture and construction, — Diplomas awarded by 'Vysoká škola stavitelství v Brně' (from 1951 until 1956) in the field of architecture and construction, — Diplomas awarded by 'Vysoké učení technické v Brně', by 'Fakulta architektury' (Faculty of Architecture) (from 1956) in the field of study of architecture and city planning or 'Fakulta stavební' (Faculty of Civil Engineering) (from 1956) in the field of study of construction, — Diplomas awarded by 'Vysoká škola báňská — Technická univerzita Ostrava', 'Fakulta stavební' (Faculty of Civil Engineering) (from 1997) in the field of study of structures and architecture or in the field of study of civil engineering, — Diplomas awarded by 'Technická univerzita v Liberci', 'Fakulta architektury' (Faculty of Architecture) (from 1994) in the programme of study of architecture and city planning in the field of study of architecture, — Diplomas awarded by 'Akademie výtvarných umění v Praze' in the programme of fine arts in the field of study of architectural design, — Diplomas awarded by 'Vysoká škola umělecko-průmyslová v Praze' in the programme of fine arts in the field of study of architecture, — Certificate of the authorisation awarded by 'Česká komora architektů' without any specification of the field or in the field of building construction; 	
Danmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the diplomas awarded by the National Schools of Architecture in Copenhagen and Aarhus (arkitekt) — the certificate of registration issued by the Board of Architects pursuant to Law No 202 of 28 May 1975 (registereret arkitekt) — diplomas awarded by the Higher Schools of Civil Engineering (bygningkonstruktør), accompanied by a certificate from the competent authorities to the effect that the person concerned has passed a test of his formal qualifications, comprising an appreciation of plans drawn up and executed by the candidate during at least six years' effective practice of the activities referred to in Article 48 of this Directive 	1987/1988
Deutschland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the diplomas awarded by higher institutes of fine arts (Dipl.-Ing., Architekt (HfbK)) — the diplomas awarded by the departments of architecture (Architektur/Hochbau) of 'Technische Hochschulen', of technical universities, of universities and, in so far as these institutions have been merged into 'Gesamthochschulen', of 'Gesamthochschulen' (Dipl.-Ing. and any other title which may be laid down later for holders of these diplomas) — the diplomas awarded by the departments of architecture (Architektur/Hochbau) of 'Fachhochschulen' and, in so far as these institutions have been merged into 'Gesamthochschulen', by the departments of architecture (Architektur/Hochbau) of 'Gesamthochschulen', accompanied, where the period of study is less than four years but at least three years, by a certificate attesting to a four-year period of professional experience in the Federal Republic of Germany issued by the professional body in accordance with Article 47(1) (Ingenieur grad. and any other title which may be laid down later for holders of these diplomas) — the diplomas (Prüfungszeugnisse) awarded before 1 January 1973 by the departments of architecture of 'Ingenieurschulen' and of 'Werkkunstschulen', accompanied by a certificate from the competent authorities to the effect that the person concerned has passed a test of his formal qualifications, comprising an appreciation of plans drawn up and executed by the candidate during at least six years' effective practice of the activities referred to in Article 48 of this Directive 	1987/1988
Eesti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — diplom arhitektuuri erialal, väljastatud Eesti Kunstiakadeemia arhitektuuri teaduskonna poolt alates 1996. aastast (diploma in architectural studies awarded by the Faculty of Architecture at the Estonian Academy of Arts since 1996), väljastatud Tallinna Kunstiülikooli poolt 1989-1995 (awarded by Tallinn Art University in 1989-1995), väljastatud Eesti NSV Riikliku Kunstiinstituudi poolt 1951-1988 (awarded by the State Art Institute of the Estonian SSR in 1951-1988) 	2006/2007
Ελλάς	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the engineering/architecture diploma awarded by the Metsovion Polytechnion of Athens, together with a certificate issued by Greece's Technical Chamber conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture — the engineering/architecture diplomas awarded by the Aristotelion Panepistimion of Thessaloniki, together with a certificate issued by Greece's Technical Chamber conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture — the engineering/civil engineering diploma awarded by the Metsovion Poly- 	1987/1988

Qualifications (Right to Practise) Act 2009 [B. 25/09]

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — technician of Athens, together with a certificate issued by Greece's Technical Chamber conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture — the engineering/civil engineering diplomas awarded by the Aristotelion Panepistimion of Thessaloniki, together with a certificate issued by Greece's Technical Chamber conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture — the engineering/civil engineering diplomas awarded by the Panepistimion Thraakis, together with a certificate issued by Greece's Technical Chamber conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture — the engineering/civil engineering diplomas awarded by the Panepistimion Patron, together with a certificate issued by Greece's Technical Chamber conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture 	
España	the official formal qualification of an architect (título oficial de arquitecto) awarded by the Ministry of Education and Science or by the universities	1987/1988
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the Government architect's diploma awarded by the Ministry of Education until 1959, and subsequently by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs (architecte DPLG) — the diplomas awarded by the 'Ecole spéciale d'architecture' (architecte DESA) — the diplomas awarded since 1955 by the 'Ecole nationale supérieure des arts et industries de Strasbourg' (former 'Ecole nationale d'ingénieurs de Strasbourg'), department of architecture (architecte ENSAIS) 	1987/1988
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the degree of Bachelor of Architecture awarded by the National University of Ireland (B Arch. (NUI)) to architecture graduates of University College, Dublin — the diploma of degree standard in architecture awarded by the College of Technology, Bolton Street, Dublin (Dipl. Arch.) — the Certificate of Associateship of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland (ARIAI) — the Certificate of Membership of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland (MRIA) 	1987/1988
Italia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 'laurea in architettura' diplomas awarded by universities, polytechnic institutes and the higher institutes of architecture of Venice and Reggio Calabria, accompanied by the diploma entitling the holder to pursue independently the profession of architect, awarded by the Minister for Education after the candidate has passed, before a competent board, the State examination entitling him to pursue independently the profession of architect (dott. Architetto) — 'laurea in ingegneria' diplomas in building construction awarded by universities and polytechnic institutes, accompanied by the diploma entitling the holder to pursue independently a profession in the field of architecture, awarded by the Minister for Education after the candidate has passed, before a competent board, the State examination entitling him to pursue the profession independently (dott. Ing. Architetto or dott. Ing. In ingegneria civile) 	1987/1988
Κύπρος	— Βεβαίωση Εγγραφής στο Μητρώο Αρχιτεκτόνων που εκδίδεται από το Επιστημονικό και Τεχνικό Επιμελητήριο Κύπρου (Certificate of Registration in the Register of Architects issued by the Scientific and Technical Chamber of Cyprus (ETEK))	2006/2007
Latvija	— 'Arhitekta diploms' ko izsniegusi Latvijas Valsts Universitātes Inženierceltniecības fakultātes Arhitektūras nodaļa līdz 1958.gadam, Rīgas Politehniskā Institūta Celniecības fakultātes Arhitektūras nodaļa no 1958.gada līdz 1991.gadam, Rīgas Tehniskās Universitātes Arhitektūras fakultāte kopš 1991. gada, un 'Arhitekta prakses sertifikāts', ko izsniedz Latvijas Arhitektu savienība ('diploma of architect' awarded by the Department of Architecture of the Faculty of Civil Engineering of Latvia State University until 1958, the Department of Architecture of the faculty of Civil Engineering of Riga Polytechnical Institute 1958 — 1991, the Faculty of Architecture of Riga Technical University since 1991 and 1992, and the certificate of registration by the Architects Association of Latvia)	2006/2007
Lietuva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — engineer architect/architect diplomas awarded by Kauno politechnikos institutas until 1969 (inžinierius architektas/architektas), — architect/bachelor of architecture/master of architecture diplomas awarded by Vilnius inžinerinis statybos institutas until 1990, Vilniaus technikos universitetas until 1996, Vilnius Gedimino technikos universitetas since 1996 (architektas/architektūros bakalauras/architektūros magistras), — the diplomas for specialist having completed the course in architecture/bachelor of architecture/master of architecture awarded by LTSR Valstybinis dailės institutas until 1990; Vilniaus dailės akademija since 1990 (architektūros kursas/architektūros bakalauras/architektūros magistras), 	2006/2007

Qualifications (Right to Practise) Act 2009 [B. 25/09]

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the bachelor of architecture/master of architecture diplomas awarded by Kauno technologijos universitetas since 1997 (architektūros bakalauras/architektūros magistras), <p>All these diplomas must be accompanied by the Certificate issued by the Attestation Commission conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture (Certified Architect/Atestuotas architektas)</p>	
Magyarország	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 'okleveles építész mérnök' diploma (diploma in architecture, master of sciences in architecture) awarded by universities, — 'okleveles építész tervező művész' diploma (diploma of master of sciences in architecture and building engineering) awarded by universities 	2006/2007
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Perit: Lawrja ta' Perit awarded by the Università ta' Malta, which gives entitlement to registration as a Perit 	2006/2007
Nederland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the certificate stating that its holder has passed the degree examination in architecture awarded by the departments of architecture of the technical colleges of Delft or Eindhoven (bouwkundig ingenieur) — the diplomas awarded by State-recognized architectural academies (architect) — the diplomas awarded until 1971 by the former architectural colleges (Hoger Bouwkunstonderricht) (architect HBO) — the diplomas awarded until 1970 by the former architectural colleges (voortgezet Bouwkunstonderricht) (architect VBO) — the certificate stating that the person concerned has passed an examination organised by the Architects Council of the 'Bond van Nederlandse Architecten' (Order of Dutch Architects, BNA) (architect) — the diploma of the 'Stichting Instituut voor Architectuur' ('Institute of Architecture' Foundation) (IVA) awarded on completion of a course organised by this foundation and extending over a minimum period of four years (architect), accompanied by a certificate from the competent authorities to the effect that the person concerned has passed a test of his formal qualifications, comprising an appreciation of plans drawn up and executed by the candidate during at least six years' effective practice of the activities referred to in Article 44 of this Directive — a certificate issued by the competent authorities to the effect that, before the date of 5 August 1985, the person concerned passed the degree examination of 'Kandidaat in de bouwkunde' organised by the technical colleges of Delft or Eindhoven and that, over a period of at least five years immediately prior to that date, he pursued architectural activities the nature and importance of which, in accordance with Netherlands requirements, guarantee that he is competent to pursue those activities (architect) — a certificate issued by the competent authorities only to persons who had reached the age of 40 years before the date of 5 August 1985, certifying that, over a period of at least five years immediately prior to that date, the person concerned had pursued architectural activities the nature and importance of which, in accordance with Netherlands requirements, guarantee that he is competent to pursue those activities (architect) — the certificates referred to in the seventh and eighth indents need no longer be recognized as from the date of entry into force of laws and regulations in the Netherlands governing the taking up and pursuit of architectural activities under the professional title of architect, in so far as under such provisions those certificates do not authorise the taking up of such activities under that professional title 	1987/1988
Österreich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the diplomas awarded by the Universities of Technology of Vienna and Graz and by the University of Innsbruck, Faculty for Building-Engineering ('Bauingenieurwesen') and Architecture ('Architektur'), in the fields of study of architecture, building-engineering ('Bauingenieurwesen'), building ('Hochbau') and 'Wirtschaftsingenieurwesen - Bauwesen') — the diplomas awarded by the University for 'Bodenkultur' in the fields of study of 'Kulturtechnik und Wasserwirtschaft' — the diplomas awarded by the University College of Applied Arts in Vienna in architectural studies — the diplomas awarded by the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna in architectural studies — the diplomas of certified engineers (Ing.) awarded by higher technical colleges or technical colleges for building, plus the licence of 'Baumeister' attesting a minimum of six years of professional experience in Austria, sanctioned by an examination — the diplomas awarded by the University College for artistic and industrial training in Linz, in architectural studies — the certificates of qualification for Civil Engineers or Engineering Consultants in 	1997/1998

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	the field of construction ('Hochbau', 'Bauwesen', 'Wirtschaftsingenieurwesen - Bauwesen', 'Kulturtechnik und Wasserwirtschaft') according to the Civil Technician Act (Ziviltechnikergesetz, BGBl. No 156/1994)	
Polska	<p>The diplomas awarded by the faculties of architecture of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Warsaw University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture in Warszawa (Politechnika Warszawska, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: inżynier architekt, magister nauk technicznych; inżynier architekt; inżynier magistra architektury; magistra inżyniera architektury; magistra inżyniera architekta; magister inżynier architekt (from 1945 until 1948, title: inżynier architekt, magister nauk technicznych; from 1951 until 1956, title: inżynier architekt; from 1954 until 1957, 2nd stage, title: inżyniera magistra architektury; from 1957 until 1959, title: inżyniera magistra architektury; from 1959 until 1964: title: magistra inżyniera architektury; from 1964 until 1982, title: magistra inżyniera architekta; from 1983 until 1990, title: magister inżynier architekt; since 1991 title: magistra inżyniera architekta), — Cracow University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture in Kraków (Politechnika Krakowska, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: magister inżynier architekt (from 1945 until 1953 University of Mining and Metallurgy, Polytechnic Faculty of Architecture — Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza, Politechniczny Wydział Architektury), — Wrocław University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture in Wrocław (Politechnika Wrocławska, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: inżynier architekt, magister nauk technicznych; magister inżynier architektury; magister inżynier architekt (from 1949 until 1964, title: inżynier architekt, magister nauk technicznych; from 1956 until 1964, title: magister inżynier architektury; since 1964, title: magister inżynier architekt), — Silesian University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture in Gliwice (Politechnika Śląska, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: inżynier architekt; magister inżynier architekt (from 1945 until 1955, Faculty of Engineering and Construction — Wydział Inżynierji-Budowlany, title: inżynier architekt; from 1961 until 1969, Faculty of Industrial Construction and General Engineering — Wydział Budownictwa Przemysłowego i Ogólnego, title: magister inżynier architekt; from 1969 until 1976, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture — Wydział Budownictwa i Architektury, title: magister inżynier architekt; since 1977, Faculty of Architecture — Wydział Architektury, title: magister inżynier architekt and since 1995, title: inżynier architekt), — Poznan University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture in Poznań (Politechnika Poznańska, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: inżynier architektury; inżynier architekt; magister inżynier architekt (from 1945 until 1955 Engineering School, Faculty of Architecture — Szkoła Inżynierska, Wydział Architektury title: inżynier architektury; since 1978, title: magister inżynier architekt and since 1999, title: inżynier architekt), — Technical University of Gdańsk, Faculty of Architecture in Gdańsk (Politechnika Gdańska, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: magister inżynier architekt (from 1945 until 1969 Faculty of Architecture — Wydział Architektury, from 1969 until 1971 Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture — Wydział Budownictwa i Architektury, from 1971 until 1981 Institut of Architecture and Urban Planning — Instytut Architektury i Urbanistyki, since 1981 Faculty of Architecture — Wydział Architektury), — the Białystok Technical University, Faculty of Architecture in Białystok (Politechnika Białostocka, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: magister inżynier architekt (from 1975 until 1989 Institut of Architecture — Instytut Architektury), — Technical University of Łódź, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Environmental Engineering in Łódź (Politechnika Łódzka, Wydział Budownictwa, Architektury i Inżynierii Środowiska); the professional title of architect: inżynier architekt; magister inżynier architekt (from 1973 until 1993 Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture — Wydział Budownictwa i Architektury and since 1992 Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Environmental Engineering — Wydział Budownictwa, Architektury i Inżynierii Środowiska; title: from 1973 until 1978, title: inżynier architekt, since 1978, title: magister inżynier architekt), — Technical University of Szczecin, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture in Szczecin (Politechnika Szczecińska, Wydział Budownictwa i Architektury); the professional title of architect: inżynier architekt; magister inżynier architekt (from 1948 until 1954 High Engineering School, Faculty of Architecture — Wyższa Szkoła Inżynierska, Wydział Architektury, title: inżynier architekt, since 1970, title: magister inżynier architekt and since 1998, title: inżynier architekt), <p>All these diplomas must be accompanied by the certificate of membership issued by</p>	2006/2007

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	the relevant regional architects' chamber in Poland conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture in Poland.	
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the Diploma 'diploma do curso especial de arquitectura' awarded by the Schools of Fine Arts of Lisbon and of Porto — the Architects Diploma 'diploma de arquitecto' awarded by the Schools of Fine Arts of Lisbon and of Porto — the Diploma 'diploma do curso de arquitectura' awarded by the Higher Schools of Fine Arts of Lisbon and Porto — the Diploma 'diploma de licenciatura em arquitectura' awarded by the Higher School of Fine Arts of Lisbon — the Diploma 'carta de curso de licenciatura em arquitectura' awarded by the Technical University of Lisbon and the University of Porto — the university diploma in civil engineering (licenciatura em engenharia civil) awarded by the Higher Technical Institute of the Technical University of Lisbon — the university diploma in civil engineering (licenciatura em engenharia civil) awarded by the Faculty of Engineering (de Engenharia) of the University of Porto — the university diploma in civil engineering (licenciatura em engenharia civil) awarded by the Faculty of Science and Technology of the University of Coimbra — the university diploma in civil engineering, production (licenciatura em engenharia civil, produção) awarded by the University of Minho 	1987/1988
România	<p>Universitatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism 'Ion Mincu' București (University of Architecture and Urbanism 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 1953-1966: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest), Arhitect (Architect); — 1967-1974: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest), Diplomă de Arhitect, Specialitatea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, specialisation architecture); — 1975-1977: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București, Facultatea de Arhitectură (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, Specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, specialisation Architecture); — 1978-1991: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București, Facultatea de Arhitectură și Sistematizare (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture and Systematisation), Diplomă de Arhitect, Specializarea Arhitectură și Sistematizare (Diploma of Architect, specialisation architecture and systematisation); — 1992-1993: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București, Facultatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism), Diplomă de Arhitect, specializarea Arhitectură și Urbanism (Diploma of Architect, specialisation architecture and urbanism); — 1994-1997: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București, Facultatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture); — 1998-1999: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București, Facultatea de Arhitectură (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture); — Since 2000: Universitatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism 'Ion Mincu' București, Facultatea de Arhitectură (University of Architecture and Urbanism 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture). <p>Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca (Technical University Cluj-Napoca):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 1990-1992: Institutul Politehnic din Cluj-Napoca, Facultatea de Construcții (Polytechnic Institute Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture); — 1993-1994: Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca, Facultatea de Construcții (Technical University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture); — 1994-1997: Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca, Facultatea de Construcții (Technical University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture). 	2009/2010

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	<p>field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 1998-1999: Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca, Facultatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism (Technical University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture); — Since 2000: Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca, Facultatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism (Technical University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture). <p>Universitatea Tehnică 'Gh. Asachi' Iași ('Gh. Asachi' Technical University Iași):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 1993: Universitatea Tehnică 'Gh. Asachi' Iași, Facultatea de Construcții și Arhitectură (Technical University 'Gh. Asachi' Iași, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture); — 1994-1999: Universitatea Tehnică 'Gh. Asachi' Iași, Facultatea de Construcții și Arhitectură (Technical University 'Gh. Asachi' Iași, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture); — 2000-2003: Universitatea Tehnică 'Gh. Asachi' Iași, Facultatea de Construcții și Arhitectură (Technical University 'Gh. Asachi' Iași, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture); — Since 2004: Universitatea Tehnică 'Gh. Asachi' Iași, Facultatea de Arhitectură (Technical University 'Gh. Asachi' Iași, Faculty of Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture). <p>Universitatea Politehnică din Timișoara (University 'Politehnica' Timișoara):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 1993-1995: Universitatea Tehnică din Timișoara, Facultatea de Construcții (Technical University Timișoara, Faculty of Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură și urbanism, specializarea Arhitectură generală (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture and urbanism, specialisation general architecture); — 1995-1998: Universitatea Politehnică din Timișoara, Facultatea de Construcții (University 'Politehnica' Timișoara, Faculty of Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture); — 1998-1999: Universitatea Politehnică din Timișoara, Facultatea de Construcții și Arhitectură (University 'Politehnica' Timișoara, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture); — Since 2000: Universitatea Politehnică din Timișoara, Facultatea de Construcții și Arhitectură (University 'Politehnica' Timișoara, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture). <p>Universitatea din Oradea (University of Oradea):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 2002: Universitatea din Oradea, Facultatea de Protecția Mediului (University of Oradea, Faculty of Environmental Protection), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture); — Since 2003: Universitatea din Oradea, Facultatea de Arhitectură și Construcții (Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture). <p>Universitatea Spiru Haret București (University Spiru Haret Bucharest):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Since 2002: Universitatea Spiru Haret București, Facultatea de Arhitectură (University Spiru Haret Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture). 	
Slovenija	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 'Univerzitetni diplomirani inženir arhitekture/univerzitetna diplomirana inženirka arhitekture' (university diploma in architecture) awarded by the faculty of architecture, accompanied by a certificate of the competent authority in the field of architecture recognised by law, conferring the right to pursue activities in the field 	2006/2007

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	<p>of architecture,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — University diploma awarded by technical faculties awarding the title of 'univerzitetni diplomirani inženir (univ.dipl.inž.)/univerzitetna diplomirana inženirka' accompanied by a certificate of the competent authority in the field of architecture recognised by law, conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture 	
Slovensko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Diploma in the field of study 'architecture and building construction' ('architektúra a pozemné staviteľstvo') awarded by the Slovak Technical University (Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava in 1950 — 1952 (title: Ing.,) — Diploma in the field of study 'architecture' ('architektúra') awarded by the Faculty of Architecture and Building Construction of the Slovak Technical University (Fakulta architektúry a pozemného staviteľstva, Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava in 1952 — 1960 (title: Ing. arch.), — Diploma in the field of study 'building construction' ('pozemné staviteľstvo') awarded by the Faculty of Architecture and Building Construction of the Slovak Technical University (Fakulta architektúry a pozemného staviteľstva, Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava in 1952 — 1960 (title: Ing.,) — Diploma in the field of study 'architecture' ('architektúra') awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Slovak Technical University (Stavebná fakulta, Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava in 1961 — 1976, (title: Ing. arch.), — Diploma in the field of study 'building construction' ('pozemné stavby') awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Slovak Technical University (Stavebná fakulta, Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava in 1961 — 1976, (title: Ing.,) — Diploma in the field of study 'architecture' ('architektúra') awarded by the Faculty of Architecture of the Slovak Technical University (Fakulta architektúry, Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava since 1977 (title: Ing. arch.), — Diploma in the field of study 'urban design' ('urbanizmus') awarded by the Faculty of Architecture of the Slovak Technical University (Fakulta architektúry, Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava since 1977 (title: Ing. arch.), — Diploma in the field of study 'building construction' ('pozemné stavby') awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Slovak Technical University (Stavebná fakulta, Slovenská technická univerzita) in Bratislava in 1977- 1997 (title: Ing.,) — Diploma in the field of study 'architecture and building construction' ('architektúra a pozemné stavby') awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Slovak Technical University (Stavebná fakulta, Slovenská technická univerzita) in Bratislava since 1998 (title: Ing.,) — Diploma in the field of study 'building construction — specialisation: architecture' ('pozemné stavby — špecializácia: architektúra') awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Slovak Technical University (Stavebná fakulta, Slovenská technická univerzita) in Bratislava in 2000 — 2001 (title: Ing.,) — Diploma in the field of study 'building construction and architecture' ('pozemné stavby a architektúra') awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Slovak Technical University (Stavebná fakulta — Slovenská technická univerzita) in Bratislava since 2001 (title: Ing.,) — Diploma in the field of study 'architecture' ('architektúra') awarded by the Academy of Fine Arts and Design (Vysoká škola výtvarných umení) in Bratislava since 1969 (title: Akad. arch. until 1990; Mgr. in 1990 — 1992; Mgr. arch. in 1992 — 1996; Mgr. art. since 1997), — Diploma in the field of study 'building construction' ('pozemné staviteľstvo') awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Technical University (Stavebná fakulta, Technická univerzita) in Košice in 1981- 1991 (title: Ing.,) <p>All these diplomas must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Authorisation certificate issued by the Slovak Chamber of Architects (Slovenská komora architektov) in Bratislava without any specification of the field or in the field of 'building construction' ('pozemné stavby') or 'land use planning' ('územné plánovanie'), — Authorisation certificate issued by the Slovak Chamber of Civil Engineers (Slovenská komora stavebných inžinierov) in Bratislava in the field of building construction ('pozemné stavby') 	2006/2007
Suomi/ Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the diplomas awarded by the architecture departments of Universities of Technology and the University of Oulu (arkkitehti/arkitekt) — the diplomas awarded by the Institutes of Technology (rakennusarkkitehti/ byggnadsarkitekt) 	1997/1998
Sverige	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — the diplomas awarded by the School of Architecture at the Royal Institute of Technology, the Chalmers Institute of Technology and the Institute of Technology 	1997/1998

Qualifications (Right to Practise) Act 2009 [B. 25/09]

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	at Lund University (arkitekt, university diploma in architecture) — the certificates of membership of the 'Svenska Arkitekters Riksförbund' (SAR) if the persons concerned have received their training in a State to which this Directive applies	
United Kingdom	— the qualifications awarded following the passing of examinations of: — the Royal Institute of British Architects — schools of architecture at universities, polytechnics, colleges, academies, schools of technology and art which, as of 10 June 1985, were recognised by the Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom for the purpose of admission to the Register (Architect) — a certificate stating that its holder has an acquired right to hold the professional title of architect by virtue of section 6 (1) a, 6 (1) b or 6 (1) of the Architects Registration Act 1931 (Architect) — a certificate stating that its holder has an acquired right to hold the professional title of architect by virtue of section 2 of the Architects Registration Act 1938 (Architect)	1987/1988

SCHEDULE 7
List of regulated education and training referred to in the third subparagraph
of section 16(2)

In the United Kingdom:

Regulated courses leading to qualifications accredited as National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) or, in Scotland, accredited as Scottish Vocational Qualifications, at levels 3 and 4 of the United Kingdom National Framework of Vocational Qualifications.

These levels are defined as follows:

- Level 3: competence in a broad range of varied work activities performed in a wide variety of contexts and most of which are complex and non-routine. There is considerable responsibility and autonomy, and control or guidance of others is often required.
- Level 4: competence in a broad range of complex, technical or professional work activities performed in a wide variety of contexts and with a substantial degree of personal responsibility and autonomy. Responsibility for the work of others and the allocation of resources is often present.

In Germany:

The following regulated courses:

- Regulated courses preparatory to the pursuit of the professions of technical assistant (technische(r) Assistent(in)), commercial assistant (kaufmännische(r) Assistent(in)), social professions (soziale Berufe) and the profession of State-certified respiration and elocution instructor (staatlich geprüfte(r) Atem-, Sprech- und Stimmlehrer(in)), of a total duration of at least 13 years, which require successful completion of the secondary course of education (mittlerer Bildungsabschluss) and which comprise:
 - (i) at least three years⁽¹⁾ of vocational training at a specialised school (Fachschule) culminating in an examination and, where applicable, supplemented by a one- or two-year specialisation course also culminating in an examination; or
 - (ii) at least two and a half years at a specialised school (Fachschule) culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of a duration of not less than six months or a traineeship of not less than six months in an approved establishment; or
 - (iii) at least two years at a specialised school (Fachschule) culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of a duration of not less than one year or a traineeship of not less than one year in an approved establishment.
- Regulated courses for the professions of State-certified (staatlich geprüfte(r)) technician (Techniker(in)), business economist (Betriebswirt(in)), designer (Gestalter(in)) and family assistant (Familiengestalter(in)), of a total duration of not less than 16 years, a prerequisite of which is successful completion of compulsory schooling or equivalent education and training (of a duration of not less than nine years) and successful completion of a course at a trade school (Berufsschule) of a duration of not less than three years and comprising, upon completion of at least two years of work experience, full-time education and training of a duration of not less than two years or part-time education and training of equivalent duration.
- Regulated courses and regulated in-service training, of a total duration of not less than 15 years, a prerequisite of which is, generally speaking, successful completion of compulsory schooling (of a duration of not less than nine years) and of vocational training (normally three years) and which generally comprise at least two years of work experience (three years in most cases) and an examination in the context of in-service training preparation for which generally comprises a training course which is either concurrent with the work experience (at least 1 000 hours) or is attended on a full-time basis (at least one year).

⁽¹⁾ The minimum duration may be reduced from three years to two years if the person concerned has the qualification required to enter university ('Abitur'), i.e. thirteen years of prior education and training, or the qualification needed to enter a 'Fachhochschule' ('Fachhochschulreife'), i.e. 12 years of prior education and training.

The German authorities shall send to the Commission and to the other Member States a list of the training courses covered by this Annex.

In the Netherlands:

Regulated training courses which correspond to qualification level 3 or 4 of the national register of professional training courses, established by the Act on education and professional training, or older training courses of an equivalent level.

Levels 3 and 4 of the qualification structure are described as follows:

- Level 3: Responsibility for the application and combination of standardised procedures. Combining or designing procedures according to work organisation and preparation activities. Ability to justify these activities to one's colleagues (no hierarchical link). Hierarchical responsibility for monitoring and supporting the application using other routine standardised or automated procedures. This level relates mainly to professional competence and knowledge.
- Level 4: Responsibility for performing the assigned tasks and also for combining or designing new procedures. Ability to justify these activities to one's colleagues (no hierarchical link). Explicit hierarchical responsibility for planning and/or administration and/or the organisation and/or development of the entire production cycle. This level relates to competence and knowledge which is specialised and/or not inherent to the profession.

The two levels correspond to regulated courses of study of a total duration of at least 15 years which require the successful completion of eight years of elementary education followed by four years of intermediate preparatory vocational education (VMBO), and which require at least three years' level 3 or 4 training at a college for intermediate vocational training (MBO), culminating in an examination. (The average duration of vocational training may be reduced from three to two years where the student has a qualification required to enter university (14 years of prior training) or to enter higher vocational education (13 years of prior training)).

The Netherlands authorities will send to the Commission and to the other Member States a list of the training courses covered by this Annex.

In Austria:

- Courses at higher vocational schools (Berufsbildende Höhere Schulen) and higher education establishments for agriculture and forestry (Höhere Land- und Forstwirtschaftliche Lehranstalten), including special types (einschließlich der Sonderformen), the structure and level of which are determined by law, regulations and administrative provisions.

These courses have a total length of not less than 13 years and comprise five years of vocational training, which culminate in a final examination, the passing of which is a proof of professional competence.

- Courses at master schools (Meisterschulen), master classes (Meisterklassen), industrial master schools (Werkmeisterschulen) or building craftsmen schools (Bauhandwerkerschulen), the structure and level of which are determined by law, regulations and administrative provisions.

These courses have a total length of not less than 13 years, comprising nine years of compulsory education, followed by either at least three years of vocational training at a specialized school or at least three years of training in a firm and in parallel at a vocational training school (Berufsschule), both of which culminate in an examination, and are supplemented by successful completion of at least a one-year training course at a master school (Meisterschule), master classes (Meisterklassen), industrial master school (Werkmeisterschule) or a building craftsmen school (Bauhandwerkerschule). In most cases the total duration is at least 15 years, comprising periods of work experience, which either precede the training courses at these establishments or are accompanied by part-time courses (at least 960 hours).

The Austrian authorities shall send to the Commission and to the other Member States a list of the training courses covered by this Annex.

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

This Bill transposes into the law of Gibraltar Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications as amended.

The purpose of this Bill is to establish rules whereby regulated professions exercised in Gibraltar as a “host” territory must recognise the qualifications of a regulated profession from another EEA State, otherwise referred to as the “home” Member State.

This Bill applies to all nationals of an EEA State wishing to pursue a regulated profession in Gibraltar.

The Bill strikes a balance between the free movement of skilled professionals and consumer protection. As far as the provision of services is concerned, the Bill follows the principle of mutual recognition with host country control. The Bill states that the recognition of professional qualifications in Gibraltar will allow the beneficiary to gain access to the same profession to which he is qualified and to pursue their profession under the same conditions as those offered to persons qualified in Gibraltar, on either a self-employed or an employed basis. As far as the right of establishment is concerned, the Bill sets out the procedures to be followed by the competent authority in Gibraltar enabling it to grant mutual recognition for the purposes of establishment.

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